PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,437—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S. SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 8 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Mar. | ARABIA | 7923 | ... | ... |
| 25th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | OCEANA | 6510 |
| 1st April | PERSIA | 7951 | ... | ... |
| 8th ,, | ARCADIA | 6903 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 15th ,, | EGYPT | 791 | ... | ... |
| 22nd ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 29th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7568 | ... | ... |
| 6th May | ARCADIA | 6903 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 13th ,, | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ... | ... |
| 20th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 27th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ... | ... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,255 | Sellier | 23rd March 1905. |
| ERA | 5,907 | Chevalier | 20th April 1905. |
| SYDNEY | 4,255 | Combe | 18th May 1905. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,635 | Verron | 31st March 1905, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Fiaschi | 28th April ,, |

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITE COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Mar. 1905. |
| R. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Apr. 1905. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,089 | O. Canepa | 15th May 1905. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | 609 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | ,, 900 | ,, 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going viâ Genoa and returning viâ Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Beisito | 17th Mar. 1905. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzini | 17th Apr. 1905. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Beisito | 17th May 1905. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

## WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "IHASA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st March at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st March, at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOZAMBIQUE, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 21st March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1905.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 16th March, 1905.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Apr. 1905. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st May 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st June 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,883 | 20th Mar. 1905 |
| † PERSIA | P. Creglietto | 5,995 | 5th Apr. 1905, |
| SILESIA | L. de Stabile | 6,159 | 20th ,, ,, |
| * MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rasserich | 4,761 | 26th ,, ,, |
| * † THERESE | Capt. D. Mistrorigo | 5,095 | 9th June 1905. |
| * † MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,247 | 31st July 1905, |

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 498, Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,247 | 31st March. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Saloon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SOMALI | 2655 | Volkertsen | 23rd March 1905 |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Meadows Street, Bombay, 9th January, 1905

## THE ITALIAN STORES.
## C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

**105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.**

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted, ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

## CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

## FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50 | At Rs. | 5-10 p.M. |
| HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10 | ,, | 5-0 ,, |
| BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10 | ,, | 3-8 ,, |

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION
to Bona-fide Purchasers
TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.
ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

## BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers

## GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay | ... | 11 14 |
| 3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post | ... | 3 0 |
| 6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. | ... | 5 10 |

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA;
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

## "MINIMAX"
HAND
## FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

### TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire,
(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.
(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of yours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.
(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.
(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD,
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.
(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER | Rs. | 37 8 |
| REFILLS for above | ,, | 5 0 |

SOLE AGENTS
## MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## ICE PUDDING:

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
## MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
## DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.
**Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.**

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
**Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.**

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
**Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.**

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
**Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.**

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
**Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.**

## R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
## A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
## CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

# FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE VERY LATEST CONTINENTAL ACT.

"THE DOG CART AND THE DOGS"

TRAINED AND INTRODUCED BY

MRS. T. F. FITZGERALD.

THE DOG CART SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR MRS. T. F. FITZGERALD by the FORT CARRIAGE WORKS.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

DON'T MISS! DON'T MISS!

THE LAST TWO NIGHTS,

THE LAST TWO NIGHTS.

WRESTLING.

GRAND WRESTLING COMPETITION

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Box Office at :—SOUNDY & Co.

Tickets for all other parts may be obtained daily at the CIRCUS from 9 to 6.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

### NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY and POONA Establishments of Messrs MARCKS and Co.," Ltd., will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 20th, instant for the purpose of taking stock.

WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

### THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Port Canning and Land Improvement, Company, Limited, called by the Directors of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of March, 1905, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, when the Resolution II. (as to the alteration of the Articles of Association of the Company) which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1905, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution, Copy whereof has been forwarded to the Shareholders,

By Order of the Board,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Dated, this 6th day of March, 1905.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DR. S. B. WALKER, has contracted to SELL to our Clients, the property herein under described. All persons who may have any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 3, Meadows Street, at the corner of Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that pieces or parcel of ground situate at Chanai's Kiln Road without the Fort, in the city and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring 335 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of a larger piece admeasuring 15,191 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Kadastra Mukund and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 7, New No. M-13,572 Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. 14,736 and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 1830 (9), Street, No. 7-4 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded on the South by the property of Vinayak Meghashan, on the North by a passage, on the East by the property of Gulab ji Pestonjee, and on the West by the property of Nanji Ladha.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Bombay, 17th March 1905.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of Sir THOMAS RAIKES THOMSON, late of Worth Hall Crowley in the County of Sussex, England, Baronet deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming any of the Estate of the above named deceased who died at Worth Hall, aforesaid on the Fourth day of September One thousand nine hundred and four, and Letters of Administration with the WILL annexed of whose estate having been granted to the Widow of British India were granted on the Thirty-first day of March 1905, to WILLIAM LORING SCOTT LOVETT CAMERON and FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, Esquires, the duly constituted Attorneys of DAME ALICE MAUDE LOVETT THOMPSON the widow and sole executrix named in the WILL of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen the Attorneys of the said Administrators, at their Office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, within One Calendar month from the date hereof after the expiration of which time the Administrators will have to pay over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled to the having regard only to the claims of which they shall have then notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property belonging to him are required to PAY such DEBTS or hand over such Property to the Administrators.

Date 1 this 16th day of March 1905.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Administrators.

### GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIdates for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 135 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

WITH EFFECT from the 1st July, 1905, CASH DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank may be held either at CALL, or subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL, or partly at CALL and partly subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL. From that date, the rate of interest allowed on deposits at Call will be reduced from 3 1-2 per cent, to 3 per cent per annum and interest will be allowed on all deposits requiring six months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 1-4 per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions of the rules.

2. The balances of all accounts existing on the 1st July, 1905, as well as all future deposits, will be held at Call, unless depositors intimate in writing, on forms which will be available at all Post Office Savings Banks, that they desire that a specified sum should be held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal; and before a sum so held can be withdrawn, it will be necessary for the Depositor to give six months' notice, in a form which will be available at the Post Office, of his intention to make the withdrawal.

3. The annual limit of Rs. 200 and the total limit of Rs. 2,000 in the case of an adult and of Rs. 1,000 in the case of a minor, at present fixed for cash deposits, at Call will, on and after the 1st July, 1905, apply to all cash deposits, whether at Call, or subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

4. In consequence of this change, the rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks have been amended and will shortly be supplied to all depositors. In the meantime, further particulars regarding the revised rules can be ascertained from the Local Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 13th, March 1905.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 160° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-9-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1874.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal, by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a lot of furniture consisting of glass door cupboards, easychairs, glass fish pond, sweet-toned cottage piano, large ironsafe by Chubb wearing apparel etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order,

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order,

1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in very good order

1 Grey Arab quiet in harness, and saddle.

1 Harpony quiet in harness,

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram with a handsome strong grey Arab horse and a set of harness.

1 bay waler mare good useful mare in harness.

1 bay stud-bred gelding, 14 hands, 8 years, good in harness and both saddles.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, in the bungalow of Messrs. R. Scott & Co.'s Stable's compound the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, very rich crystal glass and crockeryware best plated-ware different pattern of dinner and dessert sets side board, drawing-room cabinets glass door almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments first rate pictures and oleographs, one large mahogany chest consisting of 125 medicine bottles, brass and iron single and double bed, steads, chairs and Bidmar's table and hanging lamps, carriage lamps, rich carpets saddles, &c., &c., the property of H. M. RODGERS R. G. V. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th March, 1905.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the battery, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as mahogany dining table in 6 pieces, marble top large sideboard, drawing-room sofas and chairs lined velvet, cabinets, office tables, large book-case, single and double almyrahs, bedstead, gas and kerosine cut glass lamps, cottage piano by Marcks & Co., kaleidoscope detective camera, gram boxes, gold watch by Jas. McCabe gold chains, &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.

AT 3-30 P. M.

1 Calcutta built rubber-tyred victoria.
1 handsome grey waler mare.
1 set patent leather single harness.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, and 1 dogcart.
1 grey Arab horse going in harness.
1 English built barouche by Kesterton.
The property of a lady—
1 English Copring rubber-tyred miniature brougham made in Paris of the latest fashion.
The property of a gentleman:—
1 Grey stud-bred horse 14-3, five off, fast and quiet.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT JACOB CIRCLE AND GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Lalji Dewsi and Govindji Lalji Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers will pursuant to the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1903 and made between the said Lalji Dewsi and Govindji Lalji of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following properties.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1905 at 4 p.m.

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at or near the Mahalaxmee Station on the Byculla Flats in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 113, new No. 13,617, old survey No. 374 and new survey No. C-3570 and in the books of the Bombay Municipality under Ward E. Nos. 4136 and 4140 and Street Nos. 3024, 310 respectively containing by admeasurement 918 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the foot-path and beyond that by the Hanuman Road, on or towards the West by the foot-path and beyond that by the New Tripon Road, on or towards the North by the foot-path and beyond that by the Jacob Circle Road and on or towards the South formerly partly by the property of the late Sooter and partly by the property of Haji Dawood Ismail and now by the property of Dr. Charles Easton and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1905 at 4 p. m.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or cart with the messuage tenement of Chawl of sheds thereon standing situate and being in Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay on the Western side of Gamdevi Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, new No. 2222, old survey No. 619 and new survey No. 7332 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 2810, 2811, 2842 (1) and 2843 (2) and street Nos. 3 at 16, 2, 3, 4, which said piece or parcel of ground contains by admeasurement 4657 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded as follows that is to say on or to wards the East by the said Gamdevi Road, on or towards the West by the Cart of Jaikhoy Sethna Dhongerwalla on or towards the North by the dwelling house of Dadaji Manekji, Ratanbai and Cawasjee Muncherji and on or towards the South by land and property belonging to the temple of Shri Narmadeshwar which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Dhanjisha and Sonabardas, Attorneys for the said Mortgagee, at their office No. 1 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN HOOZRIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT,

On FRIDAY the 24th Inst. at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Administratrixes of the Estates of the deceased mortgagee Dastoor Shoolra and Bhima Bhooda and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagee Ardeshirshah Khan bin Baboo Meyakhan Ravaikar as also on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Abdulkadir bin Baboo Meyakhan Ravaikar in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of December 1895, the following landed property viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Hoozria street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1658 New Nos. 493, old survey No. 243 and New Survey No. 2991, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2(5) and street No. 90 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagee and bounded to the East by Hoozria street aforesaid, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Sooter and on the South by the property of Shaik Antonia Sudar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

Under instructions from the administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY the 27th instant at 2 p.m., the property of the late HUSAIN MOOLJI, Esq.

1 fast bred stud wheel Victoria with lamps and a bay Arab Horse and harness.

2 bull dogs, 2 tolerior beaches, 1 Surat she-goat and 3 fowls.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th March 1905.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager

Esplanade, Road Bombay

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 501 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### HARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Saigon |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo, | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manila | Yokohama |
| Thalping | Cebu (Philli- | Kobe |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra) | pines) | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Tuticorin. |
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| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Mombassa. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden, | Kandy, | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. ½ half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Yens | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL..... | " | 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | " | 9 520,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... | " | 500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert, Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ | 8,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director National Bank Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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| BANGKOK, | KOBE, | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA, | ILOILO, | SAIGON, |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS, | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA, | MANILA, | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI, | SOURABAYA, |
| FOOCHOW, | NEW YORK, | TIENTSIN, |
| HAMBURG, | PEKING, | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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### AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CRICKETERS AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

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A WEEKLY RECORD OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

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will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

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and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

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HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT,

FOR REPRODUCING HAIR ON HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

In Collapsible Tubes, Rs. 1-2 each.

THIS is a capital preparation for promoting and stimulating the growth of hair where it has been removed by scrapes, cuts, bruises, saddle-galls, harness-chafes, blister marks, broken knees, etc., and it expedites the healing of the wound.

If the roots have not been destroyed, the hair will begin to appear in six or eight days after using the Ointment; but it must be borne in mind that if the roots are destroyed, this Preparation (or any other) will not reproduce hair.

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BEYNON'S ASTHMA REMEDY.

A new cure for Asthma, Catarrh. Hay Fever, Influenza, and Ordinary Colds.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Place a teaspoonful on a plate and after having lighted it inhale the vapour arising from it until relief is effected. Be careful not to burn it where there is any draught.

It will be found that relief will be obtained in a very short time.

8 as. per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

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FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2338 tons, Captain J R Clarke, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Duke of Norfolk, 2438 tons, Captain W Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mangalore in ballast.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3127 tons Captain G E Pickering, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2050 tons, Captain R B Kodale, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co' steamer Carri, 2717 tons Captain G Belot will sail to-day for Hongkong with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 78 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevesa, 1945 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 24th February, via Port-Louis, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 35 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 498 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 13th March via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo Mr P Stuart and 16 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam or Khasa, 941 tons, Captain W H Rothwell will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lt-Col Kay Less, Mr and Mrs Allen, Miss Muir Mackenzie, Mr Hugh Reis Lieut G D Martin, Mr Moore, Mr Scanley Smith Mr Jewandas Madhavjee, Mr Ebrahim bin Reza, Mr Daniel Assistant Surgeon A Teepy and 65 deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Kola s | McDiarmid... | Karachi Mar 13 |
| | Duke of Norfolk s. | Anderson..... | Mangalore Mar 14 |
| | Nevasa s | Hirst..... | Durban Feb 24 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Dido s | Pickering.... | Hull, &c |
| | Zimira s | Clarke ..... | Calcutta |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Capri Belsito for Hongkong
" Scindia Kodle for Calcutta &c
" Khasa Rothwell for Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Duke of Norfolk for Antwerp &c
" Mazagon for China &c
" City of Bombay for Karachi

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Names. | Tons. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Ethiopia | 1802 | Rangoon |
| 12 | Megna | 772 | Moulmein |
| 12 | Dunbiane | 2102 | Bombay |
| 12 | Khodoung | 913 | Rangoon |
| 12 | Eskdale | 1824 | New York |
| 13 | Volute | 2599 | Hornea |
| 13 | Vinuira | 1745 | Rangoon |
| 13 | Hasheni | 2179 | Singapore |
| 13 | Okhla | 3436 | Bombay |
| 13 | Argyll | 2262 | Bombay |
| 13 | Mahratta | 3683 | Liverpool |

DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Names. | Tons. | For |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Clan Murray | 3121 | London |
| 14 | Malda | 1251 | Rangoon |
| 14 | Khodoung | 913 | Rangoon |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Fultala | Calcutta |
| 12 | Ismalia | London |
| 13 | Clan Macaulay | Liverpool |
| 13 * | Rewa | Calcutta |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 16.

The P and O Co's steamer Arcadia with the homeward Mails of the 11th instant arrived here at 4 a m on Thursday.

SUEZ, MARCH 16.

The P and O Co's steamer Victoria with the outward Mails of the 10th instant left here at 4-30 a m on Thursday.

The Florio-Rubattino Co's steamer Ischia left Hongkong for Bombay on 15th instant.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 16,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—209 bales cottonfy H E Bode and Sons 21 owts condu ments Merwanjee Pestonjee and Sons ; 132 bales wool and 36 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co ; 70 bales wool B Hurbhum 44 bales cotton 79 bales cotton waste Owen and Okell 66 bales wool M Ratansi ; 63 bales wool David Sassoon and Co ; 53 bales wool F F Campbell and Co ; 101 bales wool T Chimondas, 235 owts myrobalams A Mahadeo ; 60 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co.

Clan Macalester s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 2000 owts oil cakes K B Sajan

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—10 owts ivory E Passaya 11 owts ivory H Rowji

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—1572 owts castorseed S C Italiana ; 37 bales skin Latham and Co ; 2650 owts gingellyseed J Eachery ; 135 owts olibanum P Jethabhoy.

Clan Fortbes s—3300 owts gingellyseed 430 owts mustardseed and 1660 owts rapeseed J Fachiri; 16 bales valvat and 2 bales orchilla weed Nussercanjee Er and Co 1000 owts wheat 2009 owts linseed and 5596 owts teaseed Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macalester s—500 bales cotton Bamjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton Glades and Co ; 1000 owts linseed John Fachiri ; 400 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 10044 owts linseed 2109 owts rapeseed and 7198 owts teaseed Ralli Bros,

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—15 owts condiments New York Export and Import Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Longdale s—300 bales cotton Glades and Co ; 204602 owts rice N Khairaz and Co ; 500 owt myrabollams D Sanjana and Co ; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 3000 owts bone meal R Kaderbhoy ; and 200 owts wheat 2000 owts wheat bran and 275 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 200 owts gum J Nurbheram 2000 owts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 4000 owts linseed E E Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

Duke of Norfolk s—1230 owts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 1000 tons Munganese ore Killick Nixon and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—605 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co ; 1050 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 1501 owts myrabollams S C Italiana.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 17, 1905.

1 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 17, 1905.

It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place at Colaba North Fort on Saturday the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. by the General Officer Commanding Bo. Brigade—Practice 'Gatacre Cup Competition' Nos 1 and 2 Corps.

Dress—Khaki Uniform, Field Service Caps, puttics not to be worn.

Attention of members is drawn to the fact that attendence at the above Inspection is compulsary—Leave of absence must be obtained from the Officer Commanding Corps or medical certificate forwarded.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," March 16.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted to Mr. Vinayak Ganesh Gadkari, Fifth Grade Deputy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar by Govt Notification No 852 dated the 7th Feb 1905 is hereby cancelled.

His the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L C Swiite I C S to act as Political Agent Bhor pending further orders.

Capt F DeB Hancock Asst Political Agent Second Grade passed an Examination in Arabic according to the lower standard on the 16th Feb 1905.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr B C H Calcraft-Kennedy I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Bijapur is granted with effect from the 13th April 1905 such privilege leave as may be admissible to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

The Gov in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr C G H Fawcett I C S on return to duty to be Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmadnagar and Mr M B Trabji I C S on relief to be Judge and Sessions Judge Bijapur.

In modification of Govt Notification No 745 dated the 11th Feb 1905 Mr Narayan Shripat Peshwe Asst Supdt of Police Sholapur is granted with effect from the 17th Jan 1905 such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

In modification of Govt Notification No 6806 dated the 9th Nov 1904 extending the leave of Mr E Wilkin Judge of the Court of Small Causes Karachi for furlough for one month in continuation read an extension for one month.

Mr Bahadar Atmaram Phanse Mamlatdar taluka Patan in the dist of Satara is appointed under sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that dist.

Mr Appaji Vishwanath Gadkari Mamlatdar taluka Sirsi in the dist of Kanara is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that dist.

Under section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Gov in Council is pleased to empower the undermentioned Magis of the Second Class in the dist of Ratnagiri to pass sentences of whipping :—Mr Ramchandra Raghunath Kulkarni Mamlatdar taluka Malvan Mr V Y Ranadive Mamlatdar taluka Devgad Mr Vinayak Narayan Parchure Mamlatdar taluka Sangameshvar and Mr Gururao Venkatesh Anwatti Mamlatdar taluka Khed.

Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Gov in Council is pleased to empower Mr A E L Emanuel I C S Asst Collector and Magist of the First Class to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code and to hear appeals from convictions by Magist of the Second and Third Classes under section 407 (2) of the Code.

The Gov in Council is pleased under sec ion 435 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to empower Messrs A K Kama I C S and W O Alcock I C S Sub-divisional Magist in the dist of Bijapur to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situated within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions.

The Gov in Council is pleased under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr Ramchandra Yeshwant Chaubal Mamlatdar taluka Chiplun and Magist of the First Class in the dist of Ratnagiri with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code :—Power to require security for good behaviour (section 110).

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague Attack. | Deaths | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade; ... | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ... | 15 | 12 | 24 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ... | 31 | 17 | 36 |
| a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ... | 12 | 11 | 22 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ... | 27 | 22 | 54 |
| a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 5 | 7 | 22 |
| G Mahim and Worli ... | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| Water Division ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ... | 0 | 7 | 15 |
| Total ... | 98 | 82 | 204 |
| Total plague deaths to date ... | 283,775 | 236,639 | |
| Same date last year ... | 109 | 100 | 179 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 39 | 23 |

THE snowy mountains of New Guinea continue to be beyond reach. The exploring expedition sent out in the Netherlands section of the island has been struggling in their direction for months through the marshy ground and unhealthy tracts of the coast low-lands, amid untrodden wilds. Guides were hard to get and progress was slow in the trackless wilderness. It took long and weary marching before the explorers found that a mountain range barred their further progress. At the date of the last Mail they were reconnoitring these mountains in the hope of finding a vantage point from which to survey their surroundings. The snowy mountains seemed to be further off than ever.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 15.

SECURITIES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | £91 5-8 | =Unchanged |
| 3 do. Rentes | £100 1-2 | = do |
| 3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan | £100 1-2 | = do |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £66 5-8 | = do |

SILVER—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 26 5-16 | = — 1-16 |
| 2 months hence | 26 5-8 | = — 1-16 |
| Spot in New York | 58 1-2 | = unchanged |

EXCHANGES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25·18 1-2 | = — 1-2 |
| Berlin | 20·46 3 4 | = — 1-4 |
| New York Demand | 4·86 3-4 | = unchanged |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 2 1-2 per cent | = unchanged |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 2 1-4 per cent | = + 1-8 |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 2 1-2 per cent | = unchanged |
| 4 " " Fine Trade Bills | 2 1-2 per cent | = do |
| 4 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 2 5-8 per cent | = do |

INTEREST—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day to day loans | 2 3-4 per cent | = + 3-8 |
| 7 day market loans | 2 1-2 per cent | = unchanged |

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 16 1-4 sellers tone firmer.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5s 3d value.

WHEAT—

White Karachi 29 1-2 sellers, tone easier.
Red Karachi 29 sellers, tone easier.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 unchanged

ARRIVALS—

Steamers "Tokio" "Roker."

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 44,70,000 | were allotted to | Calcutta |
| Rs. 31,70,000 | do | Bombay |
| Rs. 13,10,000 | do | Madras |
| Rs. 99,50,000 | At 1s. 4 1-32d. | |

Minimum rate received 20 per cent.

Telegraphic Transfers—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. nil | were allotted to | Calcutta, |
| Rs. 10,50,000 | do | Bombay |
| Rs. nil | do | Madras |
| Rs. 10,50,000 | At 1s. 4 3-32d. | |

Minimum rate received 25 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 98,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80,00,000
Extra allotments bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closes quiet. East Indian quiet but steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000 bales. Spot 4·39 + 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 5-16 + 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports nil. Futures closed flat.

Holidays in Liverpool until Saturday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mar.-April 4·25 +11 | | April-May 4·26 +11 |
| May-June 4·28 +11 | June-July 4·30 +11 | July-Aug. 4·30 +11 |
| Aug.-Sept. 4·31 +11 | Sep.-Oct. 4·32 +11 | Oct.-Nov. 4·32 +10 |
| | Nov.-Dec 4·33 +10 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U S Ports | 22,000 bales |
| Do. last year | 13,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | 1,000 " |
| do. do Continent | 24,000 " |

IN NEW YORK—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 8·20 unchanged | |
| Futures, month of March | 7·81 | — 5-1- |
| Do. do. July | 7·71 | — 4-1- |

* Declined owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 7 11-16 | unchanged |
| Futures, month of July | 7·81 | — 7 |
| Do, do. Sept. | 7·83 | — 9 |
| Tone at close | easy. | |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 15th March, 1905 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 12,151 bales. |
| Wheat | 21,077 owts. |
| Linseed | 22,793 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 5,145 " |
| Gingellyseed | 2,657 " |
| Poppyseed | nil |
| Groundnuts | 2,934 " |
| Castorseed | 3,461 " |
| Rice | 6,357 " |
| Myrabollams | 1,497 " |
| Cottonseed | 24,114 " |
| Mowrasseed | nil |
| Gram | 2,493 " |
| Jeowar | 9,483 " |
| Maize | nil |

BOMBAY, MARCH 16.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | 1s. 4 1-16d |
| Bank Demand | 1s 4 1-16 |
| Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. | 1s. 4 7-32 |
| Do 6 do do | 1s. 4 5-16 |
| French Francs 3 do do | 170 3-4 |
| Marks 3 do do | 123 3-4 |
| Hongkong 30 Days' Sight | 135 1-2 |
| Shanghai 30 do do | 139 |
| Japan 30 do do | 148 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 99'1 |
| 1st Settlement | 99'1 |

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 9th March | 2 1-2 | per cent |
| Bank of Bombay do do | 3 | do |
| Bank of Bengal do do | 3 | do |
| Bank of Madras do 1st | 3 | do |

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone firm,

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Forward May | 6 | 9 | 6 |

Rapeseed.—Tone firm,

Brown Cawnpore. Ready. 6 2
Do Forward April-May 6 5
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 6 10
Do Forward April-May 6 13

Poppyseed.—Tone firm,

Ready 6 13
Forward April-May 7

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready 27 8
Forward April-May 29

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone, steady.

Howree Khandeish Ready 49
White Hingenghat 52

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

White Delhi 4 9 6 April-May

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Easier.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated sales | bales | 12,000 |
| Imports | " | 3,000 |

| Mch.-Apl. | Apl.-May | |
|---|---|---|
| 4·19 | 4·20 | |
| —6 | —6 | |
| May-June | June-July | July-Aug |
| 4·22 | 4·24 | 4·25 |
| —6 | —6 | —6 |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct-Nov |
| 4·25 | 4·26 | 4·26 |
| —6 | —6 | —6 |
| | | Nov-Dec. |
| | | 4·27 |
| | | —6 |

COTTON.—The local market is easier and prices close Rs. 1 to 2 lower than yesterday's closing rates. The business passing continues on a limited scale. The "Sutta" market open very firm and good Broach was quoted at Rs. 206, but after receipt of the America messages rates gave way, and we quote at the close Rs. 202.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (B.-G.) (Ry. terms) ... | 170 | 159 ... | 25 | March |
| Bengals, M G Ry terms ... | 177 | 167 ... | | do |
| Sind-Punjab M. G. ... | 176 | 166 ... | | do |
| Oomrawatee (desopts) (M.-G.) | 180 | 174 ... | | do |
| Khandeish do. | ... | 170 | 165 | do |
| Jalgaon do | ... | 172 | 167 | do |
| Khangaum fair staple (M-G) | 180 | 174 ... | | do |
| Karanja do, do, do, | | | | |
| Akola do, do, do, | | | | |
| Oomra, good staple (M.-G.) ... | 191 | 185 ... | | do |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G) | 186 | 180 ... | | do |
| Nagpore and Kampti do | 191 | 185 ... | | do |
| Broach (M.-G.) ... | 202 | 201 | 200 | do |
| Dharwar (S.-G) ... | | | 196 | 25 May |
| Westerns ... ... | | | 185 | do |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

| | |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 23-1 |
| China Leaf | 23-14-0 Nom. |
| Pekin Bar Gold, Old | 23-11 " |
| Do. New | 23-12 " |
| Australian Bar Gold, 100 touch | 23-14 |
| Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch | 27-0-0 |
| English sovereign | 15-1-0 |
| Do. Dragoons | 15-0-0 |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterness | 71-2-0 |
| Do. 17½ | 71-10-0 |

### COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 8th March to 15th March :—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

| | |
|---|---|
| RECEIPTS— | |
| Purchased silver | 8 |
| Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c | 2 |
| Native States coin | ... |
| Total | 10 |
| COINAGE— | |
| New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department | 36 |
| New Rupees made over to Native States | ... |
| Total | 36 |
| BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN— | |
| New coin ready for delivery | 6 |
| Government Bullion | *10 |
| Currency Bullion | 168 |
| Withdrawn and uncurrent coin | 9 |
| Total | 193 |

### COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts of Bullion for Doing Coinage | ... |
| Dollars Coined and paid over | ... |
| Closing Balance of Bullion | ... |

* Exclusive of 29 of purchased silver brought on the mint premises, but not yet received.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

REID—March 9, at Ranchi, the wife of John Reid, C S, of a daughter.

TWEEDIE—February 23, at Jaipur, Assam, the wife of J W Tweedie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHAW—LANGLEY—March 7, at Multan, by the Rev J G S Syme, Harold Middleton Drury Shaw, 1st Gurkha Rifles, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Drury Shaw, The Royal Scots, to Kate, younger daughter of D John Langley, of Hampstead, London.

DEATHS.

MAXWELL—March 10, at Simla, Elizabeth Dorothy daughter of W Maxwell, I C S, aged 5 years.

GATELEY—March 11, at Khagola, Dinapore R S, the beloved wife of P Gateley, Traffic Inspector, E I Ry Dinapore R S, and only daughter of the late Matthew Matthews, Chief Commissioner's Office Hissar, age 57 years, 2 mons. 21 days.


PECTORAL

COUGH SYRUP.

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BOMBAY.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 7m. Sun sets, 6h, 10m, High water, 7-32m. 8-55a. Low water 2-18m, 2-2s.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English Mails of 3rd inst. due to arrive at 9 a. m.
Bank Holiday.
The Moharrum Festival : Procession of Taboots.
Y. M. C. A. Amateur Sports, 3-15 p m
Theosophical Society Anniversary, 4-45 p. m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Bombay Police notify the possession of two Hongkong currency notes which are now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria will be made up at the General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6-30 p. m. on Monday the 20th instant. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Coromandel will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Tuesday the 21 instant.

DISHONEST WATCHMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Brewin charged Nanoo Daji, a night watchman employed at the Manockji Petit Mill, at Tardeo, with theft as a servant of pieces of shirting of the value of Rs. 34. It appears that the police on receiving certain information searched the accused's room and recovered the pieces. The accused pleaded that the pieces were given to him by the muccadum of the Mill. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused of receiving and retaining stolen property and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SELLING LIQUOR DURING THE MOHURRUM.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Jairam Dhuni, a servant in a liquor shop, was charged at the instance of Inspector Nariman of the Abkari Department with selling liquor without a licence from the Collector of Abkari. The evidence showed that in consequence of the Moharrum festival, the Collector had ordered all the liquor shops in the native town to be closed from Wednesday night. In contravention of this order, the accused sold liquor to two persons yesterday morning. While these persons were having their drinks, the Abkari Inspector appeared and arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The Thread Ceremony of eleven orphan boys and the marriage ceremony of an orphan girl of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage were performed on the 11th inst, and 12th inst, respectively. Goswami Gokulnathji Maharaj, son to the Goswami Shri Givanlalji Maharaj, was present and performed the final ceremony of giving the sacred thread to the boys and the actual 'Hastamelapak' of the bride and the bridegroom. Among the large attendance present were: Messrs. Chatrabhuj Morarji, Damodar Goardhandass Sukhadwala, Rattonsy Mulji R. B. Keshavji Nathoo, Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji, Gopaldass, Girdherdass Jethabhai. Virji Valji, Mowji Premji, Haridas Morarji, Mulji Dharamsi, Dr. Vajiram Sakharlal Diwan, Ibji Eumarsi, Chaturbhuj Narayendass, Brijbhukandass Atmaram, &c. Goswami Shri Gokulnathji gave as donation over and above Rs. 62-0-0 which were presented to him as Najrana (Bhet) by some of the gentlemen present, a sum of Rs. 25. The Maharaj, Mr. Ratansi Mulji the starter and Secretary of the Institution, Dr. Keshavji Nathoo Sailor, the great helper to the Institution in procuring food stuffs clothes, etc., and others expressed their views on the occasion as regards the good and satisfactory work that is being done by the Institution and gave vent to their feelings of gratitude to those who had in any way helped the Institution. Both the ceremonies were performed by Mr. Vallabhdass Dungarsi and his consort and the whole expense amounting to about Rs. 250 was defrayed by them. The girl is married to a man named Ramji Dhanji 25 years old who serves a trader as a gumasta and earns Rs. 25 a month. He belongs to the same caste as the bride does. The bridegroom gave Rs. 100 for Palia ornaments to the bride as her portion of the dowry. The following donations to the Institution were made on the occasion :—Dr. Vijeram Sakharlal Diwan Rs. 201, Sheth Mawji Premji Rs. 25, Sheth Rupji Madhavji Rs. 25, Sheth Keshavji Virji Rs. 25, Sheth Laxmidass Ledha Rs. 25, Sheth Trikam Dayal Rs. 25, Clothes and other things were given in Gawdan (Sadhava) to the bride as follows :—One sadi from Sheth Ratonsy Mulji, one sadi from Sheth Damodhar Khimji, one sadi from Sheth Hamraj Haridas and one sadi from Sheth Dhanji Mulji, Sheth Assur Virji Rs. 5, Mr. Jethalal Anandji books worth Rs. 5 and other sums amounting to Rs. 7-8-0.

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## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald, presiding.

A NEW ROAD.

The Commissioner reported to the Corporation that the road recently constructed by Government between the "Times of India" building and the Anjuman-i Islam School had been taken over by the Municipality and declared public, and he applied for sanction to its being named Gymnasium Road, as when extended, it would lead to Sir D. M. Petit's Gymnasium.

The Corporation accorded the sanction applied for by the Commissioner.

BURIAL GROUND FOR THE BABIS.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that with reference to the resolution of the Corporation of the 13th March, 1902, according sanction to a plot of ground at Antop Hill being leased from Government for the purpose of providing a burial ground for the Babi community, the terms of the lease had now been finally settled with Government and the ground had been taken over. As all the works necessary to render the ground fit for burial purposes had been carried out, he requested the sanction of the Corporation to its being opened as a place for the burial of the dead.

The sanction applied for was granted.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner reporting as to the desirability of trying the virus prepared by Dr. Danysz for the destruction of rats. The Commissioner in his letter stated that in the early days of plague, Danysz Virus was tried in Bombay and found to be unsuccessful. The Health Officer, who, however, is sceptical as to the value of the poison, wrote to Prof. Roux asking for his opinion as to the possibility of exterminating rats by means of Danysz Virus and also requesting him to send cultures. In reply, Prof. Roux has only sent a leaflet containing certain instructions as to the employment of the virus but has sent no cultures and hence no experiments can be made. In July 1903, a letter was received from Government asking us to arrange for experiments with the Common Sense Rat Exterminator which had been recommended by the Minister of Agriculture, Ontario. A sample of this material was obtained and tried in Bombay. Owing to the method of preparation and distribution the result was not successful. Mr. R. M. Prittie, the proprietor of the exterminator has been in Bombay for the past month and the Executive Health Officer has personally supervised his operations and with the aid of the Health Department Staff has treated several areas. The Executive Health Officer considers that this is the best and cheapest method for killing rats, and that if the bait was prepared and laid in large quantities under the supervision of the Health Department, it would be the means of exterminating rats in Bombay. He also reports that the results achieved in England at the docks and wharves are very encouraging, and is strongly of opinion that an attempt should be made to exterminate the rats here. The cost of purchasing 10 tons of the Common Sense Rat Exterminator would be Rs 1,25,000, which would provide sufficient bait for 10,000,000 rats and assuming that 50 per cent were killed then 50,00,000 rats, could be destroyed during the intervals of the epidemics. I have sanctioned the purchase of 400 lbs. of the poison available at present in Bombay and further experiments are being made. The conditions of life in Europe and India are different, and it may be possible there to exterminate the rats from any given locality, whereas in India, the customs, habits and modes of life harbour and maintain any number of rats and the question of exterminating them is, if not impossible, an extremely difficult task and is not free from danger.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved that the letter be recorded, that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation would await a report from him as to the results of the experiments with the 'Common Sense Rat Exterminator, referred to in his letter, and would be glad if a further attempt was made to obtain from the Pasteur Institute in Paris any available information as to the efficacy of the Danysz Virus, and also cultures of the virus for experimental purposes; that the Commissioner be requested to report as to (a) When and under whose supervision Danysz Virus was tried by the Health Officer, giving briefly the results of the experiments during the period for which the virus was tried? (b) By whom and where was the virus prepared?

Dr. Jehangir J. Curseiji in seconding the proposition observed that having regard to the ravages caused by plague, it was absolutely necessary that they should find out some effectual method of destroying rats in the city. It was a question, whether they could destroy rats in sufficiently large numbers, for it was not sufficient to kill them by tens or hundreds, but must devote their energy to their destruction by millions. He pointed out how effectual the use of Dr. Danysz's virus had proved in various districts in France, and if a more complete experiment was made, the results would prove equally good in Bombay.

Mr. Padhye said the authorities in Bombay did not appear to attach sufficient importance to the destruction of rats. In view of the success that had attended such experiments in Calcutta, and other places, he considered it was deserving of greater attention in Bombay.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna did not think Dr. Danysz's virus had been given a fair trial, for so far as he was aware the experiments had not been reported to the Corporation. He thought Dr. Danysz method was a very important and scientific one and he (the speaker) did not think that there was any likelihood of the customs and habits of the people of Bombay being calculated to interfere with a fair trial being given for further experiments.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said that the best way to get rid of rats was to breed cats. There were six cats in his house and as a result of that he had never found a dead rat in his house since the outbreak of plague.

Dr. Sukhia was glad to see members advocating the destruction of rats by culture.

The resolution, on being put to the vote, was carried.

STORAGE OF MATCHES.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner recommending the revision of the scale of fees charged for storage of matches:—

"I have to state that on account of the representation made to me by certain retail dealers in matches I have lately fixed the maximum quantity of matches that can be stored by retail dealers at 100 gross instead of at 20 as formerly allowed and the license fee for this quantity at Rs. 30 the maximum sanctioned by the Corporation. When the maximum of 20 gross was fixed there, were, I understand, barely half a dozen brands of matches sold in Bombay, but the Superintendent of Licenses informs me that there are now in the market about 180 brands and consequently the storage by wholesale dealers has greatly increased. The Superintendent of Licenses reports that on the 29th November last, he found in a godown on Clive Road 20 000 gross of matches and that there are other godowns in the City storing similarly large quantities. It seems to me therefore that it is necessary to revise the present schedule of license fees for matches as it is inequitable to charge a fee of Rs. 30 to the retail dealer who stores only 100 gross and the same amount to the wholesale dealer who stores 20 000 gross, and as it is also desirable to prevent as far as possible the storage of matches in unlimited quantities, The Commissioner submitted a revised scale of fees and recommended its adoption to the Corporation.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved that sanction be given to the fixing of the scale of fees as recommended by the Commissioner.

Mr. N. V. Mandlick seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim considered that the scale of fees suggested

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BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

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CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1905.

## DOUBLING KARACHI.

MR. M. DE P. WEBB, who, since leaving Bombay, has devoted himself heart and soul to studying the needs of Karachi, has just distributed a pamphlet, containing suggestions in the hope of stimulating interest in the future of that port. He does not claim that his suggestions are original—beyond advocating the development of the Trans-Lyari district and hazarding the opinion that in the West Backwater, rather than the East will be found the future extensions of Karachi's harbour. Whether Karachi people agree with Mr. Webb's contentions or not, they have reason for thankfulness that they have among them, and in a position of influence, so enthusiastic an advocate of their rights. His suggestions might have commended themselves to greater consideration if, like the sentry, he had said what he had to say in as few words as possible instead of wasting time over the "more or less cryptic utterances" which, it is said, Lord Kitchener allowed to fall from his lips whilst surveying the wharves and harbour at Karachi; and speculating on what Lord Cromer would do, if he were in power, in that locality. We can forgive him laying it down as a primary principle that boldness of conception, broadness of view and above all confidence in the rapid growth of the trade of the Port are the qualities which must distinguish whatever plans may be formulated for the immediate development of Karachi. But if the urgency is so great, the thing to have done would have been to have put his proposals bald before the public and to have talked of them afterwards instead of surrounding and swathing them in a mass of verbiage which requires both time and patience to remove. In Bombay we should have got half the foundations of a new seawall down in the period occupied in writing, reading and digesting Mr. Webb's scheme.

The work, which is now going on, or sanctioned in the neighbourhood of the northern port, besides such minor schemes as the Parharpur Inundation Canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district, includes three extensive projects, namely the Upper Jhelum Canal, the Upper Chenab Canal, and the lower Bari Doab Canal, an addition of over three thousand miles of canals, branches and distributaries irrigating an area of nearly two million acres of land at a capital cost of about 782 lakhs of rupees. There still remain considerable tracts on the left banks of the Sutlej and the Indus yet to be fertilised and populated by the aid of irrigation, and it is believed that the irrigated and cultivated areas of the lands of the five rivers are capable of being doubled in the course of the next ten or twenty years. To his list of possibilities, Mr. Webb adds further simultaneous reclamations of the waste lands of Sind and Cutch, the gradual opening up of Baluchistan and north-western Persia and the approaching political and commercial development of Afghanistan, bringing increasing volumes of trade for Karachi. Karachi is again to be a trooping port and there is to be a mail service between Karachi and Aden Therefore, says Mr. Webb, Karachi must be prepared. That should have been his opening sentence He should never have waited until he got half way through his pamphlet before crying out his warning. However now that, at last, Karachi is told she must be prepared, the point is how is she to prepare. She must double the facilities of her port; she must procure at once a couple of the newest and latest type of dredging plant and construct at least another ten ships' berths; for it must never be said that the accommodation within her harbour is so extremely limited that it is impossible without hampering trade, to reserve a berth for the use of the mail-steamer. Five years only will be required to do the work—once it has been decided whether Sir Andrew Clark's basin is to become a reality, whether wharves rather than docks should be engineered, whether the western contour of the harbour should now be developed or left to future generations.

Karachi knows best what she wants and what she can do and pay for. Bombay had better be studied and its lessons applied as far as local conditions will permit. But her merchants and shipping men are best judges of her requirements, and engineers must be guided by them. It is remarkable that with the prospect of early development before them and with the reports and suggestions of engineers to refer to, the Port Trust, if not the mercantile community, has not a cut and dried scheme ready to lay before Government. We take it that there is no such scheme in existence, for Mr. Webb tells us "How to double Karachi harbour and yet provide for further extensions in the not remote future: that is the first problem demanding solution." If such be really the case, it is vain to hope that five years will see much actual extension of either harbour, or wharves, or even anchorage. If every friend of the port has ideas and requires as much paper and ink wherewith to ventilate them, five years will have gone before a primary principle has been unanimously affirmed. He would avoid building docks as superfluous and utilise the miles of water frontage already available He would turn the large areas of shallow backwaters to good account, have the main channels excavated so that the inflow and efflux of the tide, instead of tending to silt up the harbour, would rather operate as an aid to the dredging-plant of the Port Trust, and so further excavate that three or four miles of main waterway whereon he contends all present efforts at development should now be concentrated. A new central wharf is proposed, and how that could best be served from an export, import and railway point of view is discussed by Mr. Webb, in a separate article. In this he urges that the most desirable proceeding would be to open up the vacant lands to the west of the city by the construction of a Trans-Lyari branch of the North-Western Railway and the creation of facilities for receiving and dealing with exports on that side of the river, the proposed new import yard being placed on the site of the Native Jetty. There will doubtless be alternative schemes to discuss before any extensive work is undertaken; but if Karachi is ever to attain to the pre-eminence she desires, her Fathers will do well to set their heads together and arrange as to her future. If they delay, they will find the port unready for the demands which will be made upon her and the inevitable result will be further delay in her development.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

A DEATH rate of 104·87 per thousand of the population is not a matter upon which Bombay can congratulate itself, but as the evil which these figures represent is essentially a matter of degree there is some slight satisfaction to be derived from them. They represent a notable decline in the total mortality of the city compared with the preceding week. The fall has been so marked an incident of the disappearance of the abnormal cold weather and an advance in the temperature that it gives us some hope that the two virulent epidemics, now raging in the city, may be quickly brought under control. The chief feature of the vital statistics for the seven days ended on Tuesday is a drop of 177 in the mortality from plague, the total deaths from which were also 221 fewer than at the same time last year. This suggests that the unusual prolongation of the last two epidemics into the hot weather and their virulence in the months of March and April may not be repeated this season. The total of 683 plague deaths is considerably below the lustral mean for the corresponding periods. The small-pox epidemic continues to be alarmingly fatal, but against the 186 deaths recorded a week ago we have registered for the past week 172, a decrease of fourteen. The decline is slight, and in the case of a disease like small-pox which is so easily spread, it is unsafe to conclude that the check to the increase of mortality indicates that the outbreak has reached its acme. The returns next week may show a greater number of fatal cases, for there seems to be no diminution in the daily number of fresh attacks. The difficulty of coping with an epidemic of this character in a city like Bombay is indicated by the prosecution of gharriwalas for conveying small-pox patients in public vehicles, but the action of the sanitary authorities in that respect should have a considerable effect. It has probably surprised the local victoria drivers that any action so energetic should have been taken. The tendency hitherto has been towards allowing these things to happen as they might, but now-a-days the Municipal Health Department astonishes us with an energy, within the limits permitted to it, that is quite refreshing. We may hope, therefore, that the measures taken to check the small-pox outbreak will have some effect in hastening its decline. If Dr. Turner desires to increase the faith of the native in the virtue of vaccination, he could scarcely do better than circulate quotations from the excellent speech made the other day by the Governor of Madras. It is clear from the researches of Colonel King, I.M.S. that the ancient Hindus understood and practised vaccination as small-pox prophylatic, and the general recognition of this fact would, without doubt, greatly influence the popular appreciation of vaccination to-day.

THE PEDRAIL

THE merits of the "pedrail" were recently explained to the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce by the inventor, Mr Bramah Joseph Diplock The "pedrail" is the latest thing in road traction. As its name indicates, it is a railway carried upon feet. But instead of being a permanent rail laid for the whole of its length on permanent feet (that is to say on sleepers) and with wheels running upon this rail, in the case of the "pedrail" the process is exactly reversed. The feet are placed in an endless succession upon the ground; each of these feet supports a wheel and the wheels thus supported act as bearers for a short length of rail attached to the moving carriage. The chief advantages of the "pedrail" are, it is said, that it can travel with ease over the roughest and most difficult ground, simply "walking over" any obstacles that may be encountered. The wheel, with its array of projecting "peds" or feet moves with an elephant-like action which is decidedly amusing. But the "pedrail" can go anywhere without distorting or straining its mechanism. The feet come down horizontally or at any required angle, and the "pedrail" is equally unaffected by a nine-inch baulk of timber placed in its path or a nine-inch rut in the road. Mr. Diplock has recently carried out some successful experiments at Aldershot with a "pedrail tractor"—a small specially designed traction engine of the ordinary type fitted with two "pedrails" for driving, and two ordinary wide-tyred engine wheels for steering, with a total weight of five tons. He admits, however, that he looks to the four "pedrailed" engine as the ideal trunk route road locomotive of the future, and he regards its development as a promising solution of the great problem of economical land transport.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

THE annual tennis tournament in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana, which commenced this week, has drawn so few entries that we are forced to the conclusion that either tennis is waning in popularity in Western India, or that the number of players whose form is considered good enough for a tournament is limited in the extreme sense of the term. The cold season is hardly the best time of the year for a tournament for military men and civilians alike usually have a press of work which leaves them little time for sport. Still we do not think that this accounts for the paucity of entries, although, doubtless, in a few individual cases, it has prevented players from entering for the tournament. Neither do we suppose that the cause is a falling off of popularity in the game, for there are many manifestations that tennis is increasing rather than decreasing in public favour, in Bombay at all events every year. The cause then must be that in Western India there are very few players who have attained sufficient skill in the game to give them even an outside chance of acquitting themselves creditably in a tournament. Considering the number of people who devote their evenings to tennis, this, if true, is sufficiently remarkable to be made the subject of comment. Perhaps players in Bombay under-estimate their skill in the game and through diffidence cannot be persuaded to enter. But however that may be, there is no other tournament held in India of the status of the Western India Tournament which is so badly supported in the matter of entries as the latter has been this year.

MR. F. R. UPCOTT, President of the Railway Board, will proceed to Bombay next week to confer with the Local Government and the Chamber of Commerce on railway projects.

A REPORT from Peshawar states that a gang of robbers looted a Sikh dharamsala in the heart of the city on the 10th instant, carrying off property valued at several thousand rupees. They also stole some sacred books and smashed pictures of Gurus hanging on the walls.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E., late of the Bengal Civil Service, is engaged in compiling a Dictionary of Indian Biography, which will be published in London a few months hence. It is a book of reference which is badly wanted and should prove useful in many ways.

THE Secretary of State sanctioned some time ago the arrangements made by which money lapsing on public works at the end of a financial year might be carried forward into the following year's Budget to the extent of half a crore. Advantage will be taken of this in the forthcoming Budget, fifty lakhs being hypothecated for railway construction.

A somewhat positive statement appears in one of the Calcutta papers to the effect that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a scheme for the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks, and it is suggested that action on the part of the Government of India is likely. The statement is, the "Pioneer" understands, quite incorrect, and there is no present likelihood of a Bill on the subject being proceeded with.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 28th January amounted to Rs. 2,565, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 451. Total earnings from 1st January to 28th January were Rs. 3,556, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 400.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 28th January amounted to Rs. 16,990, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,092. Total earnings from 1st January to 28th January were Rs. 71,149, being an decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,079.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 28th January amounted to Rs. 4,614, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 501. Total earnings from 1st January to 28th January were Rs. 16,721, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,687.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 14th was 1,565, giving a death-rate of 104·87 per annum per thousand as against 99·91 the corresponding period of last year, and 131·99 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 62 died from fevers; 683, plague; 172, small-pox; 22, measles; 0, cholera; 4, leprosy; 49, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 245, affections of the respiratory organs; 53, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 35, still-born; 105, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 53; Brahmin, 63; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 883; Hindu low caste, 190; Musalman, 263; Parsee, 30; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 47; Eurasian, 3; European, 7, Negro-African; 1, Budhist; 0, other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 282 as against 322 the corresponding period of last year, and 264 the average over the past five years.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL, on his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces of India in 1895, was entertained to dinner by his friends and admirers in London. The toast of the guest of the evening was proposed by the late Lord Russell of Killowen, and in the course of his speech the Lord Chief Justice told a story which will bear recalling just now. He said that during a visit to the United States he met Russell Lowell, and the talk turned on the political influence of the Irish in America. "I once asked a friend about to take a journey," said Lowell, "where he was going. 'To Ireland,' was the reply. I want to see the only country in the world which is not run by the Irish.'"

IT was an M.P., if we remember rightly, who came across a lion as he was cycling in Somaliland, and frightened the beast away by ringing his bell. He has been outdone now, however, as we learn from Bishop Wilberforce's missionary address at the Church House. The Bishop of Mashonaland came across three lions together, and resorted to reading the Thirty-nine Articles aloud to them. When he reached the Article touching Justification by Faith, they turned tail and fled. The policy of a cassowary, on the plains of Timbuctoo, as we know, should be to eat up a missionary, hymn-book and all—if only because "hymn-book too" rhymes with Timbuctoo, and nothing else does. The king of beasts, however, evidently has less spirit. These three lions seem to have waited meekly to the Eleventh Article, patiently enduring the enumeration of the Canonical Books of Scripture and the edifying Apocryphal Books, and even the denunciation of the Pelagians. But their courage was gradually oozing out at their paws, and at Article XI. all was over. The lion is fast upsetting our childhood's trust in his kingliness.

NOTWITHSTANDING that M. Jacques Faure can put Paris on the top of London in six hours, fashions and facies have a way of travelling slowly across the straits. There is the instance of the "cake-walk." Paris began to dance "nigger" and croon nigger long after London had turned to more æsthetic amusements. The cycle race is hardly any more in England but gay Lutetia still excites itself over its Sunday afternoon contests at the Velodrome. The latest craze for drawing-room prophecy is a case in point. Table-turning is an old and almost discarded story for the Londoner; Paris has taken to it with the enthusiasm of a new convert. Every one consults the table now to know his destiny. But there is a subtler game played with "petit verres" on a table covered with letters of the alphabet. You touch the glass with the tip of your finger, having previously got yourself into the proper frame of spirituality, and if it knows its business, the medium will travel straight away towards certain definite letters. It depends what mood the glass is in. It is on record that the oracle the other evening responded rudely to a lady inquirer: "Tu es trop bete." She had asked whether she should pass a certain examination. But, doubtless, the fittle indicator can be amiable on occasion, and spell out a grateful and tender "Oui" to the lover who seeks an answer to his heart.

## THE ROAD TO MECCA.

### A PILGRIM'S STORY.

YEAR in year out the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz goes on, but how little Europeans really know of the trials of the way which leads from Jeddah to Mecca! We have the accounts supplied by Burton and Professor Vambery who made the pilgrimage at great risk, but now comes a writer, apparently an Oriental who is able to give us a picture of the pilgrimage as it is to-day. This is Hadji Khan, who, in collaboration with Mr. Wilfrid Sparroy, has, in a volume just published by Mr. John Lane under the title of "With the pilgrims to Mecca," told the fascinating story of his journey to the sacred places of Islam in 1902. There is some uncertainty about the nationality of Hadji Khan; for he speaks of "my uncle, John Robinson, the author of the 'Siege of Metz,'" while a sentence in Professor Vambery's introduction leads to the assumption that he is an Oriental. Certain it is that he is a Mohammedan who has lived in Persia, and adds to a perfect knowledge of the tongues of the people he describes, the advantage of a liberal English education.

The real story begins at Jeddah, where Hadji Khan donned the pilgrim's garment of repentance, consisting of two thin white woollen wrappers and a pair of sandals. There he engaged his guide, one Seyyid Ali, a Persian who had sat down and laughed beside the waters of Babylon, had wandered on foot as far east as Benares, and had undertaken the pilgrimage of Mecca half a dozen times. Seyyid Ali was a prince among servants, a handsome, witty, rather irreverent rascal, who could not restrain a jest even in the Kaaba itself, and proved as full of old saws, apt tales, and shrewdness as Sancho Panza himself. I have been everywhere, he declared, except in Hell, and even that experience will not be withheld from me, I trust, when I come to die. True it is that this life is a riddle; we solve it when we give up the ghost—perhaps. With a caravan consisting of Egyptians, Syrians, Caucasians, Indians, and Malays, Hadji Khan made his way across the forty-six miles of desert to Mecca, the pilgrims telling each other with bated breath of the Arabs who only a week before had held up a body of Persians. The journey was impressive enough.

A caravan of camels glided stealthily by, writes the Hadji, bells tinkling, pilgrims reciting the Koran and the drivers singing to their camels a deeply melodious song. . . . My Harbi driver himself began to sing aloud in the gathering darkness, asking God to protect him from the goblins of the wilderness, and always in a lugubrious minor key as if he were going to weep. But ever and anon we heard an original song set to the music of the desert, wild as the wastes, elusive as the winds, as revealing and as obscure as the tuneless solitudes from whose heart it would seem to spring.

Mecca was reached without molestation at the hands of the fierce warriors of the desert equally adept at poetry and pillage. Having encompassed the Kaaba seven times in the press of a straining mob drawn from every quarter of the East, the Hadji stood to watch the people fighting to kiss the sacred Black Stone, given by the Angel Gabriel to Abraham.

"'Look,' said Seyyid Ali, 'a man is down. They are trampling him to death. That has often happened. In 581 of the Hegira no fewer than eighty-four men were trodden to death inside the Kabba. Praise Allah! the man is up again. He has achieved merit except it may be in the eyes of the mother of his children.'" This piece of levity drew down on Ali the wrath of his master; but, impervious to reproof, he became argumentative:

"I might believe it or not, but even he had been deceived more than once. What chance of keeping love, therefore, had a wretch whose face had been stamped as flat as the palm of his hand? 'Listen, and I will hum you a song,' he whispered; but it must be low, since it concerns the heart, the theme of the poets, and not the soul, which is the concern of the priests.'"

And straightway the rogue crooned a couple of stanzas, beginning "Oh, heart of mine, how often canst thou trace thy aching wounds to one bright maiden's face." On the way to an eating place, master and man stopped to watch a caravan with streaming banners and jaded camels march into the city.

"As we raised our eyes we saw, securely strapped on an ambling mule, a man of lofty mien, albeit distressingly wasted, with streaming white beard and hair, and the face of a corpse for tense impassivity. His eyes, deep sunk and expressionless, met mine. He at once raised his voice—and never shall I forget the eerie exultation ringing in its tones—and cried aloud, 'Praise be to God on high, who hath brought me alive into His house. Blessed is he who dieth in the house of the Lord.' An answering cry of congratulation rose from the crowd, stirred by the example of one who, supported by faith and guided by death, had won the crown of self-martyrdom. Even the graceless Seyyid Ali was moved to exclaim, 'Islam! see how brightly it burns in a grate worthy to contain the sacred fire.'"

There is an interesting picture of the famous eating house of Stad Mukhtar, where no less than sixty pilgrims seated on rough stools at primitive tables were taking their meals, all speaking at once at the top of their voices. Hadji Khan found his neighbours at table to be a Turkish Effendi, a Persian Mirza, a fierce-browed Afghan giant, and a polite gentleman from Hyderabad.

"The waiter, Omar, wore a fez with streaming tassel, a long white robe and a bright silk sash, from which hung an apron that had once been white. The dishes we ordered were a ghormeh of camel's flesh roasted in onions; a kufteh or mince-meat, served with rice and seasoned with spices; a lamb kebab on a skewer fold in a sheet of bread fresh from the oven and a sweet called mehlabi. Omar, placing his right hand to his ear, shouted out to the cook in the kitchen, 'Ghormeh! Kafteh Kebab! Bela bi,' and then, seeing that his cigarette had gone out, asked me for a match." The stately Turk finds much to mend in the manners of the waiter, and the company then enter upon a discussion of the British rule in India which is broken in upon by the irrepressible Seyyid Ali, who quotes the Arabic compeer of Shakespeare as having declared that "the essence of human enjoyment is the belly."

A most important part of the pilgrimage is the visit to the Hill of Arafat, where a sermon is delivered by a priest mounted on a camel. It is some distance from Mecca, and in the year 1902 the journey took on a tragic aspect, for cholera had the city in its grip, and men died by hundreds on the road-side. The exodus of the multitude is most graphically described, and with its humours and its pathos makes an impressive picture. Here is a vignette:—

"A torch bearer led the way on foot. He was a man with such an infamous past that even his fellow pilgrims, disreputable as they appeared, held aloof from him. Still, I could not find it in my heart to withhold the compassion that his feeble condition aroused in me. As his weakness grew at every step, so the strength of will, which alone kept him from sinking, seemed to point to some concentrated purpose that he was determined to accomplish. While I was wondering what this idea might be his companions came to me and said that he had run amok in Penang, doing to death his wife and family. This story, terrible as it was, merely increased my interest in the man. The pilgrimage was to him an act of penance, every breath he drew was a token of his remorse."

At every step pilgrims died from exhaustion and disease. "A delay was caused by the death of a pilgrim who had walked all the way from Mecca supported on his brother's arm. The leader of the caravan refused to set the corpse on one of his asses (that it might be buried on the holier ground of Arafat). On this, the brother burst into a storm of grief, and my heart so ached for him that I volunteered to bear the body beside me on my mule. A struggler, overbearing this offer, cried out in broken Arabic, 'If you do not lend me your assistance, I too shall assuredly fall down and die.' I made a virtue of necessity and dismounted, telling him that the price of his taking my place was that he should take care of the corpse. His readiness to comply with this condition proved him to be no malingerer, and a second glance assured me that he had not many more hours to live."

(Concluded on page 6).

# TIELING OCCUPIED.

## ANOTHER JAPANESE SUCCESS.

## THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

## RUSSIAN LOAN ABANDONED.

## JAPANESE NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that it is understood a strict censorship will shortly be reimposed on Press telegrams for abroad.

Though the postponement is announced, it is generally believed in Paris that the loan for Russia has definitely fallen through.

The refusal of the Paris bankers to sign the Russian loan contract is regarded as a strong factor in the direction of peace, because the refusal is directly due to the apparent determination of the Tsar to persevere with the war which the bankers consider suicidal under present circumstances.

The foreign attaches captured at Mukden have been sent to Japan.

Marshal Oyama's booty includes an immense train of carts extending for twelve miles, laden with ammunition and stores, which the Russians were compelled to abandon fifteen miles north of Mukden.

General Kuropatkin, in a despatch, dated the 14th instant, says that a fierce attack by the Japanese on the centre of his positions on the river Fanho (?) has been repulsed and that the Japanese left one thousand dead in front of the positions.

Reuter (Niuchwang) says that the train service on the Yingkow-Sinminting line has been resumed, the Japanese agreeing to abide by the Chinese regulations.

Reuter (Singapore) wires that three Japanese cruisers, with one collier, anchored outside the harbour limit, this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Lloyd's agent at Singapore wires that 22 Japanese warships have been sighted twenty miles to the eastward.

Later advices from Singapore published by the "Daily Express" state that three Japanese cruisers under Admiral Dewa restarted yesterday afternoon.

The hospital ship Kostroma has passed Constantinople to join Admiral Rojhdestvensky's fleet.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon from his Govern ment by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

Our advanced troops are pressing the enemy everywhere and occupied Tieling at 0·20 a. m Thursday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH, 16, 10 55 A.M.

The Japanese occupied Tieling at midnight last night.

## THE KNIGHT COMMANDER CASE.

### Compensation Demanded.

### BRITAIN'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that Great Britain has presented a Note to Russia demanding payment of one hundred thousand pounds as compensation for the sinking of the Knight Commander by the Vladivostock Squadron last July.

The Note asserts that the sinking was unprecedented and unjustified. The British Ambassador is instructed to back the claim in firm language.

Russia proposes arbitration in the matter.

## GERMANY AND JAPAN.

### The Neutrality Question.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Count von Bulow, in the Reichstag last night, said Japan knew she could count on Germany's strict and loyal neutrality as well as Russia, and Japan would respect accomplished facts and acquired rights in Asia.

## FRANCE AND INDO-CHINA.

### Need for Watchfulness.

M. Clementel, being interviewed, said the fears of Japanese expansion were groundless.

French relations with Japan were, he said, good; nevertheless it was the duty of France to be watchful and develop the defences of the colony.

## A CALCUTTA CORPORATION APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, yesterday, Mr. L. E. A. Mansfield, of the Military Accounts Department, was elected to the new post of Chief Accountant on a pay of Rs.1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250, monthly.

## INDIAN POLICE REFORM.

### THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

A comprehensive Resolution of the Government of India, embodying the reforms which it has been decided to adopt in consequence of the recommendations of the Police Commission of two years ago, may now be expected to issue next week.

## ALLEGED BOGUS LAND-MORTGAGE COMPANY.

### PROSECUTION OF AGENTS SQUASHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 16.

Mr. Fry, Sessions Judge, disposed of an appeal of two Brahmins, named Luximan Ganesh and his brother Vinayek who were convicted by Mr. Brander, First Class Magistrate, in January last, to five months' imprisonment on a charge of cheating and to a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to two months' imprisonment.

The story of the case was that the two appellants issued a proclamation in the Poona District that they were agents of an alleged bogus Company styled Ezekiel Cohen and Co., which intended to give loans on land-mortgages; that the agents were authorised to enquire and take preliminary fees and expenses from applicants for loans; that they had taken fees from many applicants. Ezekiel was reported to be an adventurer who went to England from Calcutta and to be in trouble there. A man named V. C. Roy in Calcutta pretended to act for Ezekiel.

The appellants admitted having collected money on behalf of the Company. Their defence was that they did not mean to cheat, but believed the Company to be a real one. One of the appellants paid Rs, 1,000 as security to Ezekiel Cohen and Co., and doubts whether he will get back the money before another two years. Since January he received Rs. 347 from applicants. The other man received about Rs. 625. The two men had no power of attorney from Ezekiel Cohen and Company. They had written to the Collector of Poona requesting that Mamlatdars and Chief Constables should be ordered not to interfere with their operations as Ezekiel Cohen's Agents. But in reply the Collector refused their request. They pointed out from this correspondence that the Government knew all about their agency and that, if there had been anything wrong, the Government would have stopped their operations. They expected that loans would be granted on land-mortgages through the Company's Solicitor who had not yet been appointed and that the investigations concerning the property to be mortgaged would be made through the Collector of Poona.

After hearing arguments the Sessions Judge reversed the judgment of the Lower Court and set aside the conviction and sentence.

## THE CHINESE COMMISSIONER IN CALCUTTA.

### ENTERTAINED BY LORD CURZON.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

H. E. the Viceroy entertains the Chinese Commissioner Tang Tachen at Government House here to-night. After dinner there will be a biographic performance arranged by the Great Eastern Hotel Company.

## THE VOLUNTEERS' MUSKETRY YEAR.

It is notified that the musketry year for all Volunteer Corps will for the future commence on 1st April and end on 31st March following. The course lately fired by Volunteer Corps in the hills will count for the year 1904-05. The new arrangement begins on the 1st proximo.

## THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

### THE DAMAGE IN BENGAL.

The detailed official reports from the various districts now published show that the damage done by the recent frosts in Bengal is more serious than was at first supposed. Nearly half the tobacco crop has been destroyed over a considerable area. The rukar has been almost completely lost in one district and khesari, peas, gram, wheat, cotton linseed and chillies have also suffered, but no special relief measures are likely to prove necessary.

## THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Scobie, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces officiates as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department vice Mr. Horn on leave.

Mr. J. Scott, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, officiates as Superintending Engineer vice Mr. Scobie.

Mr. Schembrig, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, officiates, Deputy Traffic Superintendent vice Mr. Raimer granted leave.

Major Rose, officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer Railways, Lucknow, officiates as Consulting Engineer vice Mr. Egerton granted leave.

Mr. Willcocks, Executive Engineer, officiates Engineer-in-Chief, Nagda-Muttra Railway, vice Mr. Hogan granted leave.

Mr. Pellasis, Executive Engineer, Punjab, and Babu Manindro Nath Deb, apprentice Engineer, Bengal, received a step in promotion each.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

At their meeting to-day, the directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change in the rate of interest which remains at 3 per cent.

## DEATH OF A EUROPEAN FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

I regret to record the death from hydrophobia at Krishnagar yesterday of Captain A. T. Chamier, R. E.

Captain Chamier received a slight scratch as long ago as last January in separating some dogs which were fighting. He did not think it worth while to get treated at Kasauli. Three days ago he was taken suddenly ill. Medical assistance was sent to him immediately, but it was then too late to prevent the fatal issue. The funeral was to take place yesterday morning. Captain Chamier was a most zealous Railway officer and his death is lamented by many friends.

## THE TEA MARKET.

A "Statesman" cable, dated London, the 15th inst., reports a further decline in tea prices, the rates for common leaf being one-eighth to one-quarter of a penny lower.

LIEUT. Robertson, Black Watch, who was going through a course at the Mounted Infantry School, while playing polo at Sialkot on Saturday, was thrown from his pony. He was picked up unconscious and died on Monday.

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

### The Newest Millinery.

### IDEAS FOR SPRING FROCKS.

### ARTISTIC HOME TOILETTES.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

JUST at the moment, when the newest hats are displaying a curious tendency towards extremes, and appearing either in a very large or a very small size, a description of two kinds of novel head-gear, strongly contrasted in shape and dimension. A little Marquise toque should be of special interest made in fine white chip, the brim turning up sharply off the hair, and outlined everywhere with large jet cabochon ornaments is extremely effective. The crown is covered with closely drawn chiffon in a soft shade of turquoise blue, and the toque is completed by a stiff black osprey. The other hat is made in falling-leaf green taffetas glace, in a large picture shape, ined underneath with white moire antique. Hats of this kind, made both in glace silk and in moire, by the way, will be very much worn this summer. Two long ostrich feathers, shading from pale green to ivory white, droop over the crown and rest upon the hair at the back, while there is an effective touch of black in the smart little bow of ribbon velvet which finds place in front of the crown. A smart but useful walking gown, which embodies some of the newest notions for the spring. It is carried out in lavender-grey French cashmere, a fabric which promises to enjoy a considerable vogue during the forthcoming season. The skirt is made in a sensible length for walking, and arranged with a number of flat pleats all the way round. Entirely new in shape is the graceful three-quarter length coat, which fits quite closely to the figure, and is moulded to the waist, in a very becoming fashion. The long revers of this coat, which form a small round collar at the back, and the cuffs, are of white cloth, with a darker grey velvet applique trimming, little touches of silver braid, and silver buttons. The sleeves are of the latest shape, with all the fulness in the upper part, and the coat is lined throughout with white oriental satin. Under this coat a blouse in soft white washing silk is worn, with a tie in white crepe de chine, spotted with crimson. Completing this costume small turban hat of white rice straw, with a plume of lavender grey hackle feathers.

Two exceedingly important points seem to have been settled already by the arbiters of Fashion in the matter of the early spring modes. The sleeves will no longer droop down in demure and Early Victorian fashion, clinging closely to the arm from shoulder to elbow, and then flowing out into full draperies which conceal the form of the lower part of the arm. It is quite certain now that the old leg of mutton shape will be revived, and that it has, in fact, definitely come to stay, arranged with plenty of width and fulness at the shoulder, but narrowing down and fitting closely from the elbow to the wrist. This is so exact in reversal of the more recent fashion that there are those who assert that certain enterprising modistes, finding themselves burdened recently with a number of last year's blouses, have simply solved the problem by taking the sleeves out and turning them upside down. The result has been surprisingly satisfactory, and at more than one winter sale blouses that had been altered in this way held their own triumphantly, and aroused no suspicion as to the topsyturvy change which had been made in their sleeves. In the matter of waistbelts and bodices also, a very important change has taken place. In the majority of cases, the bodices will be worn once more outside the skirts, and draped in such a way that the soft folds of the material, brought down to a long point in front, will take the place of a waistbelt. This arrangement will have undoubtedly a most becoming effect upon the figure. Bodices both for day and evening wear will be made in this way, and draped with full folds from the shoulders, both back and front. Soft leather waistbands will still be used for the bodices of day-gowns, but in the case of evening gowns in tulle or chiffon very deep corselet belts in silk and in satin, will be worn, wide enough almost to form little bodices of themselves, and quite simply arranged with full folds draped closely to follow the lines and curves of the figure.

In the new plays produced both at the St. James's and at the Royalty, some very smart frocks are worn. Miss Marion Terry, who takes the part of Lady Claude Derenham, in "Mollentrave on women," looks particularly well in the gown which she wears during the first and second acts of the play. This frock is made in pale green taffetas mousseline, with a graceful skirt, perfectly plain but for some gathered rouleaux and bouillonnes of the same silk at the hem. The bodice is swathed round the figure in soft folds, both back and front, and arranged with a deep yoke of ecru lace, and elbow sleeves of green silk finished with lace frills. Miss Marion Terry wears in the third act of the same play a charming gown in hydrangea mauve linen, with touches of pale blue upon the bodice. Of the three frocks worn by Miss Lettice Fairfax, perhaps, the prettiest of all is the white embroidered muslin, with lace frills and insertions, worn in the third act, with a large white hat adorned with long white ostrich feathers and finished under the brim with a bow of black velvet ribbon. Very smart, also, are the gowns worn in "The Diplomatists" at the Royalty, both by Miss Marie Illington and Miss Florence St. John. Among the most noteworthy of these is the pale blue crepe de chine evening frock worn by Miss St. John in the second act, and very daintily trimmed with Parma violets, pale blue chiffon, and white lace. Miss Marie Illington's evening gown of flame-coloured satin is also very effective, with its embroideries in steel and dull gold, intermingled with raised white chiffon roses.

No house dress is more graceful and becoming than the tea gown. There are a dozen and one little social functions which a pretty tea gown will grace appropriately, besides giving the hostess an opportunity to look her best, for of all garments the semi-negligé is the most beautiful. In length the prettiest gowns lie gracefully on the floor and follow either the Empire style, or have deep folded girdles with a loose fall of drapery at the front. This drapery is usually in a contrasting material—of lace if the gown is of silk, or in a figured pattern if the gown is of plain material. All the tea gowns are made over thin silk, and all are provided with under flounces of lace and silk, to create the frou-frou effect now necessary for skirt bottoms. One delightful little model recently seen was of white chiffon mousseline, with a wide blue and black flowered ribbon, manipulated to shape jacket lines upon the bodice. On the front the band was drawn up under the arms to form three large stiff bows at the bust, in the centre of which tiny black velvet ones were placed. The effect of this simple trimming was very smart. Washing spring textures, which are already in display the daintiest patterns in French lawn, dimity, and batiste for house gowns. The made-up, models in these materials emphasise the delicate elegance of the texture with perfect hand sewing and trimming chastely simple.

Embroideries, fine in quality, but inconspicuous in pattern, trim many of these gowns, together with plain and bordered washing ribbons. Insertions and frilled edges of plain and point d'esprit footings are seen on others, as well as many pretty imitation laces, and so exacting are present tastes in point of making that all the seaming of many a little gown is done with open beading. The flounces used are of two sorts—either straight and gathered full or of the scantahsped variety, which is put on entirely without fulness. Handkerchief collars and sleeve frills trim a number of the simpler models. these being made without seeming, as are the genuine handkerchief flounces used upon lingerie. A square of material the necessary size is chosen, and the centre cut out to fit the neck or sleeve bottoms the trimmings so made falling in handkerchief points. Several handkerchiefs worked with pink daintily formed the collar and sleeve frills of one charming little gown of striped pink batiste, and the idea seemed an excellent one for a quick method of trimming.

But however lovely the long gown, it is not every woman who can afford one, and so for her the tea-jacket presents more desirable aspects. The tea or coffee jacket is generally a very gay little garment of lace or silk, worn to smarten up a passe or sombre gown. Sometimes the loose jacket is part of a very splendid gown, which merely simulates the necessary looseness through this additional and very elegant detail. One such model displays a coat of mauve lace, over a skirt of mauve mousseline and velvet. The velvet, in a wide band trims the edge of the gauged flounce, the upper part of the skirt finishing with a fitted princess girdle. Over this the loose skirt of the lace jacket falls transparently the edge touching the upper gauging of the skirt flounce. The bodice part of the jacket is gathered over a mousseline lining, and is garlanded by little gaugings of the mousseline; a velvet twist and bows of mauve velvet trim the square neck, and the puffed mousseline sleeves are finished with a deep fall of lace. Girdle and side sashes are of mauve velvet ribbon. With this rare toilette wearers of suitably good complexion may enhance the mauve note with a short necklace of amethyst beads and mauve orchids for the hair.

The Belgian Minister of Labour, visiting the "Palais de la Femme," is greatly impressed by the "Trousseau" department of exhibits. The Trousseau Society was founded in Paris five years ago by Madame Beguin, in her school, Rue Riblette. Its object is to provide the daughters of poor parents with a liberal trousseau, first rate in quality and execution, at the time of marriage. A subscription of fourpence halfpenny a month, paid for nine years, provides a girl on her marriage with a complete trousseau of "seventy-three pieces." The girls themselves, and benevolent ladies interested in school education, work at the trousseau. The work is a part of practical education, and it has the further advantage of bringing all classes of the community together. Madame Loubet, wife of the President, is Patroness of this admirable institution. Madame Beguin's idea is making way all over France. The Belgian Minister is also vastly interested in the cheap model house, of which I sent you a short description lately.

## BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place at the Society's rooms yesterday Col. W. B. Bannerman I. M. S. presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members since the last meeting of the Society was duly announced:—Major E. Wright, I. M. S. (Mangalore); Mr. F. Ritchie (Bombay); Captain P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S. (Bikanir); Mr. W. H. Chapman (Karachi); Mr. F. N. Gossage (Maskeliya, Ceylon); Colonel W. L. Chester, R. A. M. C. (Peshawar); Mr. Curt Haeberle (Travancore); Mr. A. G. Romilly, C. E. (Baroda); Lieut. James McPherson, I. M. S., (Bombay); Mr. T. W. DeWinton, C. E. (Belgaum.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, then acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's Museum :—

| Contribution. | Description. | Contributor. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Long-legged Buzzard. | Buteo lerox ..... | Mr. H. Bulkley. |
| 1 Snake ..... | Dipsas trigonata ... | Mr. J. Oxley. |
| Pearl oysters from Jamnagar. | Margaritifera sp.... | Mr. C. A. Kickaid. |
| A number of bird skins from Persia. | ..... | Capt. J. W. Watson, I. M. S. |
| 1 Chameleon (alive) | Chamaeleon calcaratus. | Mr. W. E. Shipp. |
| The following birds from Tibet :— | | |
| 2 Blood Pheasants ... | Ithagenes cruentus | Lieut. A. E. B. Shuttleworth. |
| 1 Snow Partridge ... | Lerwa nivicola..... | Do |
| 1 Red-billed Chough | Graculus eremita... | Do |
| 1 Tibetan Snow Cock | Tetraogallus tibetanus. | Do |
| 1 White breasted Asiatic Dipper. | Cinclus kashmiriensis. | Do |
| 1 Brown Dipper ..... | Cinclus asiaticus ... | Do |
| 1 Antler of the Shou or Sikhim stag from Tibet. | Cervus affinis ..... | Do |
| 1 Duck (Sheldrake). | Tadorna cornuta ... | Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher |
| 4 Arabian Guinea-fowls. | Numida ptilorhyncha. | Major F. Lock. |
| 1 Snake ..... | Polyodontophis sub-punctatus. | Mr. L. C. H. Young. |

FOSSIL ELEPHANT.

The Honorary Secretary reminded the members of the discovery made by Mr. H. F. Beale in 1903 of the fossil remains of a remarkably large extinct species of elephant (Elephas namadicus) associated with bones of Hippopotamus, in the banks of the Godaveri river near Nasik. It was with the greatest reluctance that the Committee of this Society decided that, owing to lack of accommodation in its own museum and in the absence of any Government museum, it was useless to bring these interesting fossils to Bombay.

It was, however, satisfactory to know that the remains had been carefully excavated and will now be put together in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1905.

The following gentlemen were elected as office bearers for the present year :—

President.—H.-E. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Committee: Vice-Major G. H. Evans; Mr. E. O. Stuart Baker, F.Z.S.; Mr. E. H. Aitken; Rev. F. Deekmann, S.J.; Mr. Ernest Green F.E.S.; Lt.-Col. K. K. Kirtikar, I.M.S.; Mr J. D. Inverarity, B.A., LL.B.; Lt.-Col. H. D Olivier, R.E., F.Z.S.; Mr. G. C. Dudgeon, F.E.S. Mr. A Abercrombie; Mr. G. M. Ryan, I.F.S.; Col. W. B. Bannerman I.M.S.; Mr. E. Comber. F.Z.S.; Mr. T. R. D. Bell, I.F.S.; Major A. Newnham, F.Z.S; Major C. J. Nurse, F.E.S.. Mr. L. C. H. Young, B.A., F.E.S.; Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S.; Mr. N. C. Macleod, ex-officio; Mr. H. M. Phipson, C.M.Z.S., ex-officio; Mr. W. S. Millard ex-officio.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1904.

Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Honorary Treasurer placed before the meeting the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1904, showing an income of Rs 17,027-1-5, an expenditure of Rs. 16833-5-11, and a cash balance carried forward of Rs. 3,307 8-5. The accounts were accepted, subject to the usual audit, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Honorary Treasurer.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read and discussed :—(1.) The Fauna and Flora of our Metallic Currency, by the Rev. E. Blatter, S.J. (2.) Notes on Small Mammals in Kashmir and adjacent districts, by Col. A. E. Ward. (3.) The Goosander (Merganser castor). by A. M. Primrose. (4.) On the Breeding Seasons of big Game, by Major R. G. Burton. (5.) Double-headed Snakes and other Notes, by Capt. F. Wall, I.M.S., C.M.Z.S. (6.) Description of two new Snakes from Burma, by G. A. Boulenger F.R.S., V.P.Z.S. (7.) Fishes from the Persian Gulf, the Sea of Oman, and Karachi collected by Mr. F. V. Townsend, by C. Tate Regan, B. A Father Blatter's investigations into the animal and vegetable life found on our current coins excited much interest and it was a relief to know that the copper coins which circulate so freely amongst the poorest, and consequently not the cleanest, classes of the community, appear to be harmless. Father Blatter's experiments tend to confirm the statements recently made that copper is an excellent germicide. He stated that the microscopic plants and animals found by him on the copper coins were in all cases devoid of life, while those on the silver coins were in most cases animated.

The Honorary Secretary stated that the paper containing the full account of Father Blatter's experiments was now in type and would appear in the next number of the "Journal" which will be published at the end of the month.

EXHIBITS.

Mr. G. R. Lowdnes exhibited a plant of Streptosolen Jamesonii in flower—a new introduction into Bombay, and good flowering plants of the following orchids :—

Phalaenopsis Schilleriana and Cattleya Schroderae.

Mr. Millard showed the following plants recently introduced into Bombay :—

Clerodendron Speciosum, Manettia bicolor, Begonia President Carnot Bertolonia Van Houtevana, and Marmorata, Pteris chilou and Adiantum Beesonianum.

PROFESSOR LOWELL, the American astronomer, who has long devoted himself to observation of the Martian "canals," recently issued the results of his study of ninety drawings of the Brontes Canal (which is 2,440 miles long.) It shows that the visibility of the canal increases after the summer solstice in the planet's northern hemisphere, and that, dividing the canal into five equal sections, the section nearest the North Pole becomes more apparent first, the others developing in the order of their distance from the North Pole. This he considers a proof that the visibility of a canal is due to a periodical growth of vegetation quickened by the water flowing towards the equator as a result of the melting of the polar snows in summer. The extension south of the equator, he believes, is due to artificial agency, for the purpose of making the melting snow available for irrigation purposes, Mars being otherwise nearly destitute of water.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Bhor, pending further orders.

Captain F. De B. Hancock, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, passed an examination in Arabic according to the lower standard on the 16th February.

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur, is granted with effect from the 13th April, such privilege leave as may be admissible to him on that date in combination with furlough to bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., on return to duty, becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I. C. S., on relief, becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur.

Mr. R. B. Stewart, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S., is deputed for duty in the office of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for a period of not more than four months, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge of the duty.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., acts as Collector of Poona and Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona District, pending further orders.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I.C.S., acts as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. C. M. Baker, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Captain W. O'S. Murphy, M. B., I.M.S., is appointed to do duty as Assistant Superintendent, Mahabaleshwar, during the ensuing season.

The Honourable Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 20th April or subsequently.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. W. L. Harvey, C. I. E., I. C. S., resigned.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vice Mr. W. L. Harvey, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst. C. E., Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, is allowed privilege leave for two months with effect from the 20th ultimo.

Mr. H. V. R. Kemball has been appointed to act as Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst. C. E.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharmsey to be members of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, B.A., (Cantab), I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty, within the period of his leave.

The Honourable Mr. W. H. White, C. E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, substantive pro tem and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days, combined with furlough on medical certificate for four months and thirteen days with effect from the afternoon of the 11th March.

Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government Public Works Department, has been appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department vice the Honourable Mr. W. H. White, C. E. proceeding on combined leave.

Mr. A. Hill, C. I. E., F. C. H., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E, Superintending Engineer 3rd Class substantive pro tem. is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government Public Works Department.

Mr. T. W. De Winton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, vice Mr. Hill.

Mr. A. W. Shepard, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Western Nara District to the Karachi Canals District vice Mr. DeWinton.

Mr. E. R. Tebbs, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class (temporary), Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, privilege leave for two months and six days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and twenty-four days to England.

## LUNGUR PROCESSION IN HYDERABAD.

THE most picturesque procession in the Deccan capital is the "Lungur," celebrated in connection with the Mahomedan Moharrum. It took place on Wednesday afternoon, writes a correspondent. The Prime-Minister of H. H. the Nizam invited the President together with the principal officials of state and his palace, including military and civil servants, and after lunch, they were taken to the balcony, from where a splendid view of the procession was obtained. It was made up as follows—The City Police, the Rohilla Police, both foot and mounted; the Arab Police in their national costume, all led by the city Kotwal, who is also the Police Commissioner; the Saburban Police; Pathan Jamaders and others; the Arab Jamaders and followers; the city Irregulars; the Myseram Regiment, (one thousand strong) in Zouave costume; the Nizam's Afghans, the Pealkar's Sikhs, the Imperial Service Troops, the Golconda Brigade, the Sarpikher troops, the camel Sowars, the Bycicle boys, the mule transports, the Regular Troops, the city Regiment, the troops of Galib Jung (a body of Arabs, both cavalry and infantry) the Lancers, the Artillery, two infantry regiments and lastly the handsome and valuable stud of His Highness the Nizam, together with the Moglai horses caparisoned in cloths of gold, with chains of gold and silver coins hanging about their necks and bodies. The Arabs and Rohilas in their national costumes, trotted past shouting and firing their matchlocks, letting off rockets, and singing the praises of their Chiefs. The Regular and Imperial Service troops came later, who made a splendid show. The Regular Cavalry showed up well, among these the African Cavalry Guards were much admired. In the procession, there were ten and three decorated elephants. The chief Nobles did not take part in the main procession, but passed before the Nizam with their own retainers, His Highness occupying a small gallery in the grounds of his own Palace. The troops, &c., were collected at about midday and then passed in procession first before the Minister and then before the Peshkar at his Palace, and afterwards before H. H. the Nizam, the whole parade lasting till the fall of evening. In the centre of the city, there were four minars. The spectacle of the Lungar is a most impressive one. Here the vast crowds of spectators, in their motley dress, were seen to most advantage. It was strange that though every one in the crowd was armed with daggers and other dangerous weapons, not a single contratemps was attempted, and the crowds, though seething, were as orderly as could be desired. This state of quietude was to be attributed to the vigilance of the Police which was a most efficient body of public servants. The crowd was estimated at about 25,000 people of all nationalities.

The origin of the Lungar procession is a legend, —which may be summarized as follows :—About A. D. 1594, Prince Abdullah, son of Sultan Kuli Kutub, left Hyderabad for Golconda with attendants and a large number of nobles. Shortly after passing out of the Purana Pul Gate, the elephant he was riding became "must" (wild or mad), and charged the party, compelling them to flee for their very lives. The elephant then charged into the jungle, with the Prince still on its back. The result of this no one could foresee. Haiyat Bakah Begum, Abdulla's mother, hearing of this, was much alarmed, and took steps to save her son. She vowed that if the Prince returned safe and sound, she would make a chain of gold as thick and as heavy as the chain ordinarily used for tethering elephants, called in the vernacular a "langor." After some time, the Prince returned. The mother, true to the vow, directed the goldsmiths of the city to make the gold chain. When it was finished, the Prince took it, and repaired to the shrine of their saint, and offered it up as a thanksgiving for his marvellous escape. The chain was then cut into pieces and distributed among religious beggars.

Hence the ceremony of "langor." It was over about sunset, when the immense crowd began gradually to disperse.

## LIFE IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

### III.—SOME HALF-DECK RECOLLECTIONS

(BY AN OLD SALT.)

THE moral atmosphere and tone of the half-deck very often leaves a lot to be desired, and the chief causes for this are the youth of the tenants and the absence of a proper system of supervision by their seniors, the officers. The mates very rarely concern themselves about the apprentices, who when off duty are left to their own devices, with results not always satisfactory. Occasionally a young third mate may be found who perhaps having had similar advantages himself during his apprenticeship endeavours to reduce to some semblance of order the chaotic state of things that usually characterise the half-deck, but third mates or indeed any mates imbued with such benevolent ideas are very rarely come across. The apprentices are supposed to keep the half-deck clean and tidy, but as a general rule all that is done in this direction is to holystone the deck once a week in fine weather.

I well remember that my first impressions of the place that was to be my abode, and that of the five other apprentices for over a year on joining the good ship "Fingal" at Cardiff were the reverse of favourable, and even these underwent considerable modification before we had been at sea a fortnight. We were all first voyagers, between the ages of 15 and 17, and our home training had not fitted us to do things for ourselves; indeed, without exception, we had not the faintest idea that we would ever be called upon to put our hands to any work of a menial nature. Our usual habit was to throw things about anywhere with an utter disregard whether we ever found them again—we were often too miserable to think of their value and what they had cost our parents—and in a short time, the appearance of that half-deck beggars description. We came to sea provided, as is invariably the custom of apprentices, with a stock of tinned provisions such as sardines, salmon, potted meats, jam, condensed milk, chocolate and milk, plum cake, &c., given to us by fond parents and relations, which with care and the exercise of a little economy might have lasted us for several months, but which owing to the reckless wasteful manner in which we used them did not last more than a few weeks. I have seen the table, which could be run up to the deck above and lowered at will, and the lockers littered with open tins of sardines, milk, jam, &c., most of them with their contents nearly intact; in one place on the table a tin of sardines with a spoon, which had been used to extract jam stuck in it, in another a tin of condensed milk with a tin opener half submerged in it, and in a third a tin of jam with the peak of a cap, which had been carelessly thrown on the table, resting in it. Disorder prevailed everywhere, clothes and miscellaneous articles being strewn about the place without any regard to tidiness. In bad weather the general appearance of discomfort was increased by the addition of wet clothes of all kinds hanging from the sides of the bunks and thrown about anywhere.

The first week or so at sea is always a trying time for first voyagers, who usually suffer from the effects of "mal de mer." I remember my first voyage, all six of us were down for a week in the Channel, the weather being very bad for even that stormy stretch of the ocean, and our miserable plight was not improved by the fact that for some days not one of us could get out of our bunks to fetch any food from the galley. During that period no one in the ship concerned themselves about us, and we would have been in danger of collapsing under our sufferings, had it not been for our private stores of tinned milk and coffee, which some of us were able to boil on a spirit stove. Pleasures at sea in a sailing vessel there are none, and our only relaxation from the ordinary daily routine was in the second dog watch when we used to foregather under the break of the poop, and where sometimes the third and second mates joined us. There was not much jollification about these meetings, however, the time being passed in conversation which for the most part was confined to remarks on the miserable nature of our lives. We very rarely ever laughed, and speaking for myself the occasions on which I was provoked to mirth were few and far between. I remember on one occasion, however, I had some difficulty in restraining what would have been a very unseemly ebullition. This was when an Irish sailor tried his wit at the expense of the "old man" (the Captain). The scene was on the poop and my inclination to mirth was induced by an order the Captain gave to the man at the wheel, the Irishman alluded to, who in repeating the order in the usual nautical way omitted to "Sir" the Captain. There had been some trouble with the crew, the majority of whom were Belfast men and Liverpool Irish, and when the Captain rebuked this man for his want of respect remarking "when you speak to me say Sir", he replied "Bedad I wont, not till the Quane taps ye on the shouldher with a sword." Needless to say he was promptly "logged" i. e., his name was entered in the official log-book for insubordination.

Our Sundays in fine weather were spent in various ways, fishing for bonito and albacore from the forecastle head and reading in our bunks being those most in favour. The fishing sometimes provided excellent sport, and when we were lucky, the fish caught made a welcome addition to the ship's rations, although coarse and strong to the taste. Sunday also marked another epoch in our lives it being the custom for us to take it in turns to dine in the cabin. I shall never forget my first experience of the kind. Damask serviettes had been laid for everyone and I in the innocence of my heart, thinking that they were intended for use, proceeded to use mine, when I was interrupted by a voice coming from the head of the table, which roared out "Mister them serviettes are not for the likes of you." I, of course, collapsed and was all the more horrified at my daring action, when I observed that none of the mates even unrolled their serviettes. Those cabin dinners still linger in my memory after a lapse of nearly twenty years. In silence we sat down, in silence we partook of the scanty fare, and in silence we departed. Etiquette on a sailing vessel demands that the officers should preserve absolute silence at meals unless addressed by the Captain. About the only occasion that I ever heard the silence broken by more than a few words was once when the Captain, with a ghastly attempt to be pleasant—we were nearing a home port at the time—discussed with the chief and second mates, the probable duration of the rest of the voyage. He was in the middle of this conversation, when his attention was attracted to the third mate, who fancying that the Captain's eyes were off him was helping himself liberally to tinned peas —an unwonted luxury in that ship. The Captain stared at the unfortunate third mate for a few moments and remarked tersely :—"See here, mister, remember that them peas cost money and don't make a beast of yourself over them."

Perhaps one of the pleasantest recollections that I have of the sea was once when down in the "roaring forties" I sprained my ankle and was for over a week incapacitated from work. We were at the time coasting down Staten Island off the coast of Patagonia, and the weather being fine—it was the month of December, the Antarctic summer—I was given a favourable opportunity of studying this bleak land as far as was possible from the distance we were a matter of six or seven miles. I remember the Captain was debating whether it would be safe for us to go through the straits of Le Maire, but much to our disappointment finally decided that it would not be, as there was a danger of the wind shifting. Had we done so, we would have saved three or four days, and would have had the land on either side at a distance of only a couple of miles. The larger kind of sailing vessels, however, very rarely risk this passage; indeed, I have never heard of a full rigged ship attempting it. With the aid of powerful glasses, I was able to see nearly everything on shore distinctly. There was

not much to see save the surf breaking on the rocky coast, and the snow-capped mountains, which reached within a short distance of the coast. We passed St. John's light, a beacon placed at the north-east part of the island by the Argentine Government, which is looked after by three or four men, who, with the exception of occasional wandering bands of Patagonians from the mainland, are the only inhabitants of the island. A couple of days later we sighted the coast of Terra del Fuego at a distance of about ten miles a somewhat unusual experience for a sailing vessel. I will leave for a further article a description of our life off Cape Horn in summer time and winter time, for I have had an experience of both.

## THE ROAD TO MECCA.

(Concluded from page 4).

But it was not all tragedy. Some of the pilgrims had a most distinct idea of lightening their journey with jests, songs, and stories, and though there was no drunkenness, one or two had thoughtfully brought with them bottles of brandy labelled "cholera mixture" in good Arabic. With them went a band of musicians and dancers. "Behind the drummers rode two women singers, whose voices were as the tinkling of the heavy bangles with which their arms and ankles were laden. Next, in the line of march, was a young man with a withered face, blowing incessantly on, an instrument called surna, that bears a resemblance in form and also in tone to a Scotch bagpipe. After him a couple of dancing girls, with streaming ringlets, and clad in silk dresses of many colours, burst into rippling laughter at every second. But when they saw the number of our dead—an Indian contingent had added not fewer than seven to our funeral train—their lively amusement was stilled, and one of them said to me, 'were I in your place, O Hadji, I should bury the corpse and offer the seat to yonder torch bearer.' The wishes of the dead must be respected. O Compassionate Heart, I replied, and the answer she returned was lost in the ear-piercing shriek of the kerna. The comment of one of the musicians was much less sympathetic. "Bah, what a bell-party" he remarked, as he passed.

The camp on the Hill of Arafat is picturesque, but insanitary; for not only are the arrangements primitive, but victims of cholera had been buried in shallow graves all round it. The tale of martyrs is added on the last day of the ceremonies on the hill. In memory of the Hegira, the entire mass of devotees rushes headlong, down the road to Mecca:—

"The havoc wrought, it would be quite impossible to exaggerate for the confusion which has become traditional was increased five-fold by the number of pilgrims, a number that was vastly greater than within the recollection of the authorities. Women and men swooned in the crush and were trampled to death, litters were overthrown and smashed to pieces, camels were trodden under foot; but neither disaster nor death could in the slightest degree glut the wild desire by which the crowd was moved."

## INSTALLATION AT THE CATHEDRAL.

YESTERDAY morning, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, an installation ceremony was performed in the presence of the Bishop and several clergymen. The Rev. J. H. Beck, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, was installed Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of Bombay, in the diocese of which he has done good service for many years. At the installation, which was private, there were present the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay, the Rev. Canon Ledgard, the Bishop's chaplain, the Rev. H. Foote, the Rev. T. Davis, and the Rev D. Joshi.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Lord Bishop held a Confirmation Service at St. Thomas's Cathedral, when fifty-eight candidates, including eight from Deesa, were confirmed. The Bishop delivered two addresses during the service. Among those present on the occasion were the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Rev. Canon Ledgard, the Bishop's chaplain, the the Rev. H. F. Lord, the Rev. R. H. Gundry, the Rev. H. L. Arnold, the Rev. H. Foote, the Rev. T. Davis, and the Rev. D. Joshi.

## THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

The annual Mohurrum festival, which commenced on Wednesday the 7th instant, will terminate today (Friday) evening, when taboots and punjahs will be immersed in the sea at the Carnac Bunder. Nothing has occurred upto now to mar the progress of the festival and it is hoped that these peaceful indications will continue until the end. The police have made the necessary arrangements for the preservation of order and peace during the time the taboots and punjahs are marched in procession by the usual route to Carnac Bunder. This year the Commissioner of Police has issued licences for the construction of 117 taboots and 672 punjahs as against 109 taboots and 686 punjahs last year. These taboots and punjahs have been distributed over the city as follows: In A. Division, which contains Colaba and Fort, there are 6 taboots and 15 punjahs; in B. Division, which embraces Mandavie, Dongree, Chuckla, Oomercarry and Pydhownee, there are 30 taboots and 145 punjahs; in C. Division which comprehends, Dhobie Talao, Bhuleshwar, Null Bazaar and Lohar Chawl, there are 29 taboots and 116 punjahs; in D. Division which includes Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty and Malabar Hill, there are 6 taboots and 42 punjahs; in E Division which takes in Byculla, Mazagon, Kamatipura, Jacob Circle, &c., there are 20 taboots and 183 punjahs; in F. Division which contains Parel, Matooga and Sion, there are 11 taboots and 36 punjahs; and in G. Division, which includes Mahim, Worlee and Dadar, there are 5 taboots and 35 punjahs. Last night being Katal-ki-Rat, all the taboots were removed from their booths and paraded through the different localities.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 16.

Thursday.—Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in Assam, North Bengal, and parts of the Peninsula, but the barometric changes on the whole have been small in amount. The chief feature of to-day's pressure conditions is an extensive area of low, but extremely uniform pressure lying over the United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, North-East Peninsula, West Bengal and Bihar. Light precipitation has occurred in the West Himalayas and Submontain's districts, and a few light scattered showers of Assam and Deccan, Simla, Sonemarg and Minimarg report 1-2 an inch, Silchar, Chakrata, Saugor, Kurnool, Raichur, Hyderabad in Deccan 1-4 inch. Local thunder storms are probable in North-East India, fine weather elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Akola, pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer still remains considerably below normal at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong, at Karachi, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Bombay and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Variations are generally small and irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 54° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Gujarat and Rajputana and at Lahore, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Indore, Akola, Sholapur, Karwar, Bellary and Cuddapah.

Rain in light showers fell at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Bellary.

Weather.—Over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 20° is unsettled. Conditions are favourable for thunderstorms in the southerly portion of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## THE RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUND.

### SUIT DISMISSED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee sitting at the High Court yesterday delivered judgment in a suit brought by Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, and assignee of the estate of Alexander Miller, an insolvent, against the B. B. and C. I. Railway company, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant Company may be ordered to pay to him a sum of Rs. 2,389-6-0, being the amount placed to the credit of the insolvent in the Company's Provident Fund between the 23rd August 1892 and the 10th March 1897, which sum, the plaintiff said, was legally vested in him. The Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown Co. appeared for the Ry. Company. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in delivering judgment, after reviewing the facts and the law, said that although the after-acquired property since the letter of the 19th November 1892, did vest in the Official Assignee by virtue of the vesting order, yet if that officer allowed the insolvent to serve and trade after that, and acquire property, without sufficiently and efficiently intervening in the interests of the estate, other considerations came into force, which might prove a bar to the Official Assignee's recovering such after-acquired property. Miller was employed in the Railway Company, and he was drawing a salary. Without any objection about the interests of the estate on the part of the Official Assignee, he was allowed to continue in the service, and to draw the salary and to go on making contributions to the Fund, which were compulsory contributions. The letter of 12th January 1903 did not reach the defendants' office in time to prevent them from making the payment of Rs. 5,000 to Miller. In December 1902, Miller retired from service; and on the 2nd January, he asked for the making out of his Fund account, and obtained an order to that effect. Before the letter of 12th January 1903 reached the proper authorities, he recieved on the 13th January Rs. 5,000 from the floating fund, to be replaced and regulated, by a cheque drawn for the amount. Plaintiff's letter did not come in time to prevent the defendants from making the payment to Miller. The language of the letter of the 19th November 1892 was somewhat ambiguous, and it could not be said on the whole to be an unreasonable construction on the part of the defendants when they said that the amount asked for in it, applied only to the money due to Miller up to the date of his insolvency. When the Rs. 936 were paid, the defendants must have thought that the Official Assignee had no claim to the amount. This was substantiated by the evidence of Mr. Radcliff, Secretary to the Agent, and Mr. Wright, Assistant Auditor to the Company. They said that they had honestly believed that the claim of the Official Assignee appertained to accretions to the Fund up to the passing of the vesting order, and not subsequent thereto. Since the coming into operation of the Provident Funds Act on the 11th March 1897, the defendants were protected by section 5, and no suit could lie against them in respect of compulsory deposits. As the sum demmanded, Rs. 2,389, had accrued prior to the passing of the Act, the protection due in regard to the payment under a mistake, must be extended to the defendants. His lordship was of opinion that the misapprehension under which the payment was made was reasonable and honest, and that the defendants were protected by the doctrine of general law applicable to such cases, and by section 5 of the Provident Fund Act. His lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

## SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.

### HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit filed by Hansraj Morarji against Runchoddas Dharsi for specific performance of an agreement for the sale of a plot of land situated at Ghat Cooper. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, the Hon. Mr. C.H. Scaalvad, and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in his judgment, said the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered specifically to perform an agreement made between the parties in September 1904, under which the defendant contracted to sell to the plaintiff a parcel of land at Ghat Cooper, measuring about 6,000 or 7,000 square yards. The defendant was the owner of a large tract of land at Ghat Cooper and had sold a considerable portion of it in building plots to Bhatias and other business men of Bombay who desire during the plague season or otherwise to reside outside the city. The plots were bounded on the west by a public road, and on the east they were shown generally to be cut in two by a proposed private road. The defence raised was in substance the plea of mistake, and the defendant alleged that what was contracted to be sold was not a parcel of land of the approximate area of 7,000 square yards, but that particular parcel which, with the given frontage on the public road, should extend eastwards to the private road as the eastern boundary. It was urged in the written statement that it was by the plaintiff's fraud that the agreement did not specifically recite that the private road was to be the eastern boundary; that the agreement contained a common mistake of the parties and should be rectified so as to convey the real understanding; that in any case, the contract should be received as it was signed by the defendant under a mistake; and that in no event, should the Court in its discretion enforce specific performance of the agreement. Objection was also taken on the score of jurisdiction, and it was alleged that the agreement was signed at Ghat Cooper. It appeared to his lordship that the determination of the cause turned upon the solution of a fairly simple question of fact as to what was the real agreement between the parties. One of two things must have happened. Either the plaintiff had practised upon the confidence reposed in him by the defendant, and now sought to overreach by insisting upon the letter of the agreement to the destruction of its real and accepted spirit, or the defendant had repented of his bargain and now sought to repudiate the responsibility which he incurred. There was in truth little or no room for any theory of common mistake, and the theory of unilateral mistake by the defendant was encompassed with the gravest difficulties. The capital question was the question of fact whether the plaintiff's or the defendant's evidence should be accepted as to the incidents which took place when the agreement was come to. The evidence as to simple matters of fact was extremely conflicting. Having gone through it, his lordship said he had no real doubt that both the plaintiff and the defendant were acting with their eyes open and at arm's length. The result of the consideration of the case was that the defendant's evidence was not trustworthy, and that the plaintiff's version of the facts must be accepted. It was decided that the Court had jurisdiction to try the case. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff in terms of the first prayer of the plaint, and ordered the defendant to bear all costs of the suit.

## BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

### HORSES STRUCK OUT.

SATURDAY MARCH. 18.

The Goodwood Plate. Childs Guide, Royalist, Harpist Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4lbs for horses left in.

The Ballart Plate. Chippy Norton, S. P., Solace, Filbert, Gun Metal, and La France. Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 5lbs for horses left in.

The Dadar Plate. Sheiboob, Erhan, False, Start, Sandow, Faithful, and Berlin.

The Santa Cruz Plate. Ferdosi, Mosumma, Arab Maid, Trooper.

The 1st Parel Plate. Ferdosi, Zurrill, Settler, and Dispute.

The Little Strangers' Handicap Zillzilla, Night Star Birthday, British India, Summab, and Wareed.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 16th March, 1905.


## HOW TO KEEP COOL.

**All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.**

**A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.**

**Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."**


## THE COMPAIGN AGAINST SMALL-POX.

### COMBATING NATIVE CUSTOM.

### THE CONVEYANCE OF PATIENTS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate recorded further evidence in the case in which Hamatsingh Anasing and Mayaji Alji, hackney victoria drivers were on the 7th instant charged with carrying persons suffering from small-pox and thus spreading infectious disease and were sentenced on that count to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed against this decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the High Court who ordered the accused to be released on bail and the Chief Presidency Magistrate was directed to record evidence to show whether suitable conveyances for the free carriage of persons suffering from dangerous infections diseases were provided for and maintained within the city of Bombay.

To meet this evidence of Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer No. 1 Division, was led when Mr. Dunlop of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors appeared for the Municipality. Dr. J. Turner, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, was also present in the Court to watch the proceedings.

Dr. Cayley deposed that the Municipal Commissioner had with the sanction of the Corporation provided suitable conveyances for the free carriage of persons suffering from dangerous and infectious diseases, and those conveyances, maintained by the Municipality, consisted of ambulances and vans, among them being 26 hand-ambulances and 13 single-horse vans, and one van for lepers only. These conveyances were suitable for carrying persons suffering from small-pox. Ambulances were usually used for plague cases and the vans for small-pox patients, for the use of which no charge was ever made. For people in the Bhuleshwar Ward one van and six ambulances were kept.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, also disposed of a case in which Dr. Alexander Britto, District Registrar of the Bombay Municipality charged Vithaldas Tapidas, a Hindu broker in sugar, residing at the 3rd Bholwada Lane, with doing negligently an act likely to cause infectious disease, and knowing the same to be such. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors appeared for the Municipality.

It appeared that on the 7th instant at about 8-30 a.m. the accused with his wife and a child went out for worship to the Bhuleshwar temple, where there was a big crowd which necessited hard pushing to obtain entrance to the temple. The child, a male about 10 months old, was at the time suffering from small-pox, the scabs being visible on his face.

Dr. Cayley and Dr. Britto deposed that the child was in an infectious state and the scabs had not fallen off and people were likely to get the disease from him by contact or by inhaling the exhalations of the patient.

The defence was that according to the custom prevailing among the Hindus, the defendant had taken his child into the temple for worship. A period of seventeen days after the patient was supposed to have recovered from the small-pox and had been given a bath. He did what the custom demanded of him and he did not know what the law was on that point.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on medical evidence before him and advised him to shake off the custom which was injurious to others and fined him Rs. 50.

Other four similar cases, in which Hindus were concerned, were then tried, wherein the defence set forth was that of the prevalent custom amongst them of giving the small-fox patient a bath after ten days' illness and then taking him or her away to a temple for worship.

They were all convicted and fined.

## THE AMBAVNI CREEK FERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a meeting, of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette, Thana District, held about the beginning of the last rains, it was unanimously resolved that approaches to the Ambavni Creek between Goral and Borivli be constructed and the plans and estimates of the work called for in order that a provision might be made for the carrying out of the undertaking. I learn now that the subject comes on before the next meeting of the Board on Saturday the 18th instant, and I shall rejoice to know that that Body has sanctioned a substantial grant for the next year (1905-1906) towards the execution of the project. At present the receipts from the ferry at the Creek are not very large, but the reasons for this outcome are not far to seek. There are drawbacks and disadvantages, which have militated against an increase of outturn, and I think that when the approaches are constructed, those drawbacks and disadvantages will disappear. The absence of approaches to the ferry causes the public to avoid that route as much as possible, the way to the boats being on both sides of the channel not only through deep slimy mud (chickle), but also over oyster beds, which gash and injure the feet. The road lines on either side "minus" the approaches do not afford facilities for the carriage of (head) loads. Similar difficulties are experienced by persons sending their produce by carts, as the transit of the consignments is attended with a great deal of inconvenience and risk. It goes, therefore, without saying that the establishment of a ferry, under the existing circumstances, does not afford a sufficient outlet to the local produce and that when approaches are construc ed the communication will improve and more traffic will be drawn to the ferry. Goral, Utan and villages thereabout are rich in agricultural products, and there is moreover a large fishing trade; consequently a facility of communication with the Bombay markets cannot but stimulate trade and develop the resources of the country. Already the weekly bazaars held at Poinser, Utan and elsewhere have been attracting a large traffic to the above ferry, and when the approaches become an accomplished fact, carts, loaded with produce, can be conveniently transported across the channel; the products will then be easily put on the Bombay markets. Since the outbreak of plague, Borivli and villages adjacent thereto, have really risen into importance. A good number of Hindus and Banias have built fine residential quarters and bungalows and many Christians have fled from Bombay and other pestilential places and have encamped in the neighbourhood of the Railway station. As I said above, Goral and other villages thereabout are not only agricultural villages, but also fish-producing; it follows, therefore, that an establishment of an easy communication between the places in question cannot but be advantageous to all concerned. As the Taluka Local Board have already decided to construct approaches, it would be superfluous to dilate on the subject further. I shall, therefore, close this letter with the hope, above expressed, viz., that the Board will make a substantial grant towards the carrying out of the work in question, for which act of goodness they will earn the gratitude of the people.—Yours, &c.,

A. D'SOUZA.

Bombay, March 15.

## ELEPHANT IN A CAB.

### "JUMBO JUNIOR'S" RIDE TO HENGLER'S

SIGNOR BARTHOLOMEW VOLPI, of the Royal Italian Circus, stepped out of a first-class carriage of a Liverpool express on its arrival in London the other day, and then turned, bowed, and courteously helped an elephant, about the size of a St. Bernard dog, out of the compartment.

The name of the dainty pachyderm is Jumbo Junior, and though only 33ins. in height to the shoulder, he has already grown to his full size indeed, it must not be supposed that Jumbo Junior is a baby; that would grievously insult him, for he is an adult midget—the elephantine equivalent, in fact of the dwarf tree of Japan.

As Jumbo Junior gazed nonchalantly about him on the platform, an admiring cabman shouted "Four-wheeler, sir?" And to the driver's consternation, Signor Volpi flung open the door and ushered the midget elephant in.

The cabman was so utterly taken aback that he raised no protest when told to drive to Hengler's. As for Jumbo Junior, he arranged himself neatly between the seats and gazed about him with lively interest.

As the pace of the cab was slow, the sight of Jumbo Junior's trunk waving from the near-side window attracted a crowd of persons, who ran beside the four-wheeler.

On arriving of the circus, Jumbo Junior's eyes lit up with obvious satisfaction when cameras were levelled at him, and then, airily holding a silver-mounted cane in his trunk, he gracefully-lounged up the steps.

Inside, Jumbo Junior, who has been trained in the ways or polite society at Liverpool, so far forgot his manners as to run to the refreshment bar and reach out for the decanter containing brandy. The lady in attendance almost fainted but Signor Volpi, hastily explaining that Jumbo Junior had caught a slight chill on the journey, helped the shivering elephant to the stimulant he required.

Then, further fortified with a couple of buns, Jumbo Junior at once descended into the arena and went through various tricks. Finally, the tiny animal wandered at will among the audience, and was made much of.

## A NEGLECTED PROTECTORATE.

### RAILWAY PROJECT FOR BRITISH SOMALILAND.

GREAT BRITAIN, at the cost of three years' campaigning, the loss of many valuable lives and expenditure of much treasure, has restored to its Somaliland Protectorate peace and security, comparative, if not absolute, for the Mullah Mohammed is still at large and at the head of a considerable following. However, he seems now disposed to settle down in a reserved "location," guaranteed against British, Italian, or Abyssinian aggression.

Such being the political situation, it is time something was done to remedy the economic situation, which is not sound. The coast Somali has been more or less demoralised by the war, but is very good material, and with proper inducements could do much more to develop his country than he is likely to do in existing conditions. Somaliland however, is, from the commercial point of view, chiefly valuable for its transit trade with Southern Abyssinia, through Harrar. Until recently the whole of this valuable trade came through seaports which have been British since 1884; to-day, the French, at Jubil, are reaping the golden harvest. And deservedly so, for our neighbours have built not only piers and wharves at the fine natural harbour at Jubil, but a railway thence to Harrar, some 250 miles.

THE FRENCH COMPETITION.

England has done nothing, that is despite official and private warnings that if the trade is to be preserved to us or won back, a railway through British Somaliland to Harrar must also be built. Colonel Swayne, the British Commissioner, in his latest report, makes this abundantly clear. From this, and from other documents which we have seen, we arrive at the following striking results:—

In 1899-90, when the French railway had only just been begun, the trade of the British Somaliland Protectorate was £751,900. In 1901-02, when the railway was well advanced, the volume of British trade had sunk to £598,700; in 1902-03, the French railway being finished at Christmas, 1902, the trade figures (British) were down to £487,900. In 1903-04, the total rose to £565,300, but the increase is fictitious, being wholly caused by imports for war purposes. Of the three chief ports of British Somaliland, Zaila, Berbera, and Bulhar, Zaila, which is nearest to Harrar and nearest also to its French rival, suffers most by the railway competition—indeed, the trade of the port is being ruined. All advices from Zaila are emphatic on the point that it is solely the lower rates at which goods are conveyed by the Jubil railway which causes the falling off in trade. It is not a question of the time taken in transit or the security of the road; the British route is perfectly safe and practicable for camels the whole way through the last part, beyond Gildessa is over steep cliffs.

TO PRESERVE A MARKET.

With the examples of the Uganda and Lagos railways before them, the British Government should not further delay in building this very necessary railway, which would not be either a very costly undertaking—£1,000,000 would meet all requirements—nor a difficult one from an engineering standpoint. It would be the cheapest way to preserve a valuable neutral market. English capital is, it is understood, interested in the French line, and its contemplated extension to Adis Ababa but that is no reason why the British Protectorate should suffer. Besides, there is room for both lines; the trade of Harrar is a growing one, and with the development of the country to the south-west, a very considerable expansion in coffee, skins and ostrich feather exports may be looked for. The railway, moreover, need be no charge on the Imperial Exchequer, beyond a guarantee of interest similar to that given by the French Somaliland Protectorate; which is £100,000 spread over a period of fifty years.

## A HUGE BUSINESS IN MOTORS.

### OLYMPIA ORDERS FOR OMNIBUSES.

REVIVAL would appear to be affecting the material as well as the spiritual world, for the converts to motoring are giving their orders with generosity that is surprising the most sanguine standholders at Olympia, says a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Wherever one goes about the great building one hears the same story of prosperity for the industry, although it is in the section for the heavier vehicles that the boom is most pronounced. Presumably following the lead of the London Motor Omnibus Company, which is making an effort to start its service in the metropolis about the end of March, nearly every railway and omnibus company in the country, as well as a large proportion of public authorities requiring lorries and other kinds of heavy haulage 'tractors,' are preparing to introduce motor vehicles, the demand on all sides being altogether unprecedented. De Mines Daimler Company, who have had practically a three years' start in the manufacture of heavy cars, and have supplied no fewer than fifty-one motor omnibuses and other carriages to the Great Western Railway Company, are being notably well patronised. They are reported to have booked orders for a hundred buses for the London Motor Omnibus Company alone. These vehicles, chiefly "double decks" capable of carrying thirty-six passengers, are of 20 horse-power, and each cost something like £950. The firm's contracts made during the past few days also include omnibuses for the Great Central, the Great North of Scotland, the Barrow-in-Furness, the Midland, and the Great Eastern Railways. No one concern, however, can cope with the orders that are coming in, and so one hears of the London Motor Omnibus Company and others having given large orders to Wolseley, Thorneycroft, and every other representative firm that undertakes the manufacture of this class of vehicle.

The demand for pleasure cars is amazing, especially considering that in former years it has been quite a rare thing for business to have been done at all at the stands. Formerly, people admired and walked away. Now they buy without hesitation. The Daimler Company state that they have sold thirty-seven cars since the show opened, the lowest price obtained being £700. At the Rolls stand orders were taken for twenty-two cars during the first four days, and Maudslay and Co., of Coventry, have sold all the vehicles on their stand, and more besides. As showing the general all-round inquiry it may be stated that the Government as well as the private user is showing its interest in the products of this show and it is more than likely that the War Office will have placed many orders for cars before the show closes. The Royal Yacht Squadron are also ordering motor-boats for harbour work, and indeed, so fast is the nautical side of motoring developing that the exhibitors at this show have made strong representations for more space to display their craft, and the authorities are considering a scheme for the enlargement of Olympia before the next exhibition is held in November.

What the present orders would amount to in hard cash it is difficult to say, but it must be something enormous.

## HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE town of Topeka, Kansas, is the scene of considerable agitation in respect to evening clothes for gentlemen. There are four evening suits in the town, and the possessors insist on donning them although the fact is distressing to the ten thousand inhabitants who do not own such garments. It is stated by the Topeka "Herald" that the four suits in question are by no means articles of apparel of which the wearers need be proud, but this does not appear to disconcert the young gentlemen in question, for they continue to appear at public functions clad in the conventional evening garb. The other evening they were treated with marked severity by the apostles of the simpler life. They were attacked with showers of mud in the street, and were driven to wrap several overcoats around their precious robes. Even still they persist in defying public opinion, and the "Herald" trembles lest there should be bloodshed. What with autocracy in Russia and the simpler life in Topeka, the world is being kept awake.

A coal merchant of Paris has hit upon a plan of advertising his business which has brought him into serious conflict with the authorities. He had erected in different parts of the city, particularly at the offices and the waiting-rooms of the General Omnibus Company, a metal letter-box in which his customers could place their orders, thus saving them the cost of postage. Twice a day two employes of the coal merchant cleared the aforesaid letter-boxes in which, it appears, they found a number of orders as their masters' customers appreciated the convenience of being able to communicate with him in this easy and convenient way and at no cost to themselves. The coal merchant's postal system attracted the attention of the high officials at the General Post-office, with the result that he and his two employes were summoned before the police courts and charged with the offence of acting as letter carriers, in contravention of the monopoly possessed by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Counsel for the defence argued that the coal merchant had not established a letter-carrying business seeing that he only dealt with missives addressed to himself and did not hand them over to a third party. The manipulation of letters continued counsel, so as to contravene the Minister's prerogative required the connivance of three parties—viz, the writer of the letter, the carrier and the addressee. The third party in this case was wanting and therefore the charge must be dismissed. The Court adjourned the case so that the point raised might be carefully considered.

A recent New York paper describes the case of a young gentleman of tender years (he was barely nineteen) whose life has been ruined by a casual visit to a play called "Raffles." We believe that the play deals with a spirited burglar, whose deeds appear "so delightful, so easy, and so wonderfully thrilling" that they "stir the blood" of lads who witness them. The young man in question seems to have been particularly stirred, for he decided to commence highwayman in order to prove whether these things could be done in New York. He began by buying revolvers and practising at a target till he could hit a cent at fifty yards in nine shots out of ten. He then sallied out into the avennes selected suitable houses walked into them with loaded guns and demanded jewellery and money. He held up a number of worthy people and started a panic in upper New York. I had a lot of fun he says but I didn't get much money only dollars 85(£17) all told. He is now in prison awaiting trial on several counts most of which entitle him to 25 years' penal servitude.

A recent number of the "New York Herald" discusses the probable longevity of the modern steel skyscrapers in that city. The engineers and scientists consulted seem to agree that the buildings are as safe as any in the world, and that there is no apparent reason why they should not stand for centuries. The great dangers that threaten them are corrosion, vibration, and electrolysis. The steel girders deteriorate very rapidly when once rust has attacked them, and to guard against corrosion each girder is packed with concrete, which prevents all possibility of rust. To guard against vibration each building is built to withstand the pressure of a wind six times fiercer than any of which we have record, a proportion sufficiently wide to cover any sudden attack such as that of a tornado. It is thought that a tornado might uproot a skyscraper, as it would uproot an oak tree, but that under no circumstances could it break the building in two. Each building is very carefully guarded from electrolysis (or destruction of the metal by electricity) by the insulation of all electric wires and strict precautions against leakage. The probable life of the individual skyscraper is given as 1,000 or 5,000 years by the most eminent architects consulted. One of a more sanguine temper, thinks that they will last for ever. They are so beautiful and so impressive that we hope they will.

One of the most popular journalistic exercises in Germany just now is to prove that none of the Russians who have ever distinguished themselves are Russians at all—that is to say, Slavs. We have all heard it argued in the case of Kuropatkin, Stoessel, and Von Plehve, to name only three at random. Here are a few more instances quoted in the "Lokalanzeiger." Thus Maxim Gorki and Father Gapon, both of whom are much in the public mind at present, are both non-Slavic Little Russians (which, by the way, does not mean the same as Little Englander). Kondratenko, the brave general who died at Port Arthur, was another. Prince Mirski, the recently resigned Minister of the Interior, is a Lithuanian; General Trepoff, the Dictator of St. Petersburg, is a Finn. So it was with the better-known Russians of the past. Many of the aristocratic Russian families are descended from Teutonic ancestors; several have Scotch blood in their veins. Kutusow, the general who was opposed to Napoleon's invasion in 1812, was a German by descent, his family, Golenischtschew-Kutusow, having originated in a certain knight, Kutu by name, who emigrated from North-east Germany into Russia in search of fortune.

Messrs. Percy Lankester and Co., of Tunbridge Wells, have beaten all previous records in rapid cartophilic publishing. On Thursday week a meeting was held in that town in support of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, Viscount Hardinge being in the chair. Two photographs of the meeting were taken at 8-15 p.m., and at 9-30—exactly one hour and fifteen minutes later—one of each was delivered in the form of a picture post-card into the hands of the chairman, through the express letter post. The cards show excellent likeness of Viscount Hardinge, of Mr. Chaplin, Major Boscawen, M. P. and all the other speakers on the platform. The photographs were printed in bromide on sensitised boards, the post-cards being sold at twopence each.


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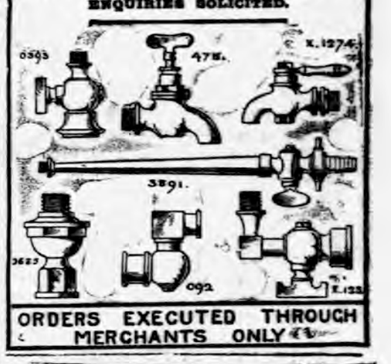

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## M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

ONE stifling afternoon in the middle of last summer, on the stage of that shy little theatre which in some cunning architectural way is related to theRoyal Albert Hall, a smiling full-faced Dutchman with apparently nothing distinctive about him beyond a sunny air of jolly good-fellowship, stood and gracefully bowed to the applause of an audience whose hearts had practically been under his own management for nearly a whole hour. This comfortable-looking Dutchman was Henri de Vries, and he had just finished playing in his native tongue, seven different characters in a grim little tragedy called "Brand im de Jorge Jan"—The Fire at the Inn. The applauding spectators were chiefly Dutch, but in the theatre also were a few Englishmen who had no acquaintance whatever with the language of the actor yet whose manifestations of delight were as marked and unmistakable as those of his own countrymen.

So eloquent had been the face and hands of de Vries in his seven impersonations that, where the significance of actual words was concerned, the Englishmen present had needed nothing more than the translation of the title of the piece to guide them to the meaning of its story. Yet this, as de Vries himself modestly argued, might well have been due to a mere electric sympathy arising from their proximity to those who throughout the performance responded to him with a fuller understanding of the theme and sentiment of the whole thing. And it was well that the Dutch actor entertained this theory or he might not have yielded to the persuasion of his friends to learn English without loss of time, and to play the tragedy to us in our own language. De Vries was persuaded; he applied himself with such determination to the study of English that in a few months he was able to open at the Royalty with 'A Case of Arson," and to make that marvellous success which is now the talk of every playgoer in London;

The scene is the room of a Dutch magistrate, and into and out of this room, one after another, come and go the seven men, two of whom are "suspected," that must answer the cleverly planned and startlingly direct questions of their alert examiner, John Arend, a cigar manufacturer (in a small way the was an innkeeper in the original version) has set his premises on fire for the insurance money. The details surrounding the crime are of a painful and pathetic character yet they impress and interest more than they shock us, because they are evolved gradually, and in conjunction with many a sadly beautiful and richly artistic note on the part of de Vrier from the intensely dramatic questions and answers of the magistrate and his victims. John Arend, a thick-set, lumbering fellow with large sprawling hands, having prepared things in such a manner that the fire will not break out until he is well away from the premises, goes with his little girl into a village where he is well known, and there walks ostentatiously about with the object of fixing it upon the minds of his neighbours that he was nowhere near his shop at the time of the outbreak. The child complains of being tired, so John sends her to her grandfather's. But she goes home instead, and, creeping in at an open window, finds her way to her little cot upstairs, and falls asleep. And then the first!

It cannot be said that there is one character out of the seven acted better than another, for each is a little masterpiece of itself; but it may safely be written that the most impressive figure of the tragedy is that of Ansing Arend the half-witted brother of the incendiary. He is no ordinary gaping stage idiot with the "staggers" and a limp, such as used to be permitted to give evidence against the villain in the old melodramas. The expression of his face is sorrowful, pleading, and almost apologetic, and when he answers the questions of the stern-voiced magistrate his tone is gentle and wistful and half-inquiring, like that of a dull child under a school examination, who entertains some vague hope that a quietly regretful admission of backwardness will not go too hard against him in the dreaded "report." The hands reflect and confirm the feebleness of the brain. They seem to be part of a stuffed "guy," and fall palms upward on the lap when he sits down, showing their utter subjection to the fitful influence of a wandering mind; and in the movements of the whole body there is the same pathetic sign of senselessness.

Yet there is understanding there in the rough, and plenty of it, and, though it may come for ever so brief a space to light up the great white face of sorrowful nothingness, it shines very plainly from the eyes of Ansing Arend when he learns in the end that his brother has made a confession. His faltering but eager movement towards the room where John is detained and his look of submissive appeal, dog-like in its gentleness and depth, when he is checked by the usher, are profoundly touching and haunt the mind for hours after the fall of the curtain. There is nothing unpleasant about this idiot in "A Case of Arson." He is no monster and no dodderer, Ansing is a big, tender-hearted man, with the intellect of a little baby, the patience, the forbearance, the faithfulness of a dog. For this one impersonation by itself Henri de Vries might have become famous. And to think that this extraordinary actor positively shines in six other characters besides, all within the space of three-quarters of an hour.

It has been said by one of our leading critics that there is an education for stage students in watching the various expressions of the hands and face of de Vries; and this recalls an incident which Mr. Richard Mansfield, the American tragedian, if ever he writes his reminiscences, will, no doubt, put among the humorous happenings of his career. In the sensational play, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Mr. Mansfield depended largely upon the expression of hands and face in the proper working of the second character of the title and his business as the hideous Hyde, the strangler, found much favour behind the scenes in Melodramaland as an "example" in the art of this particular sort of acting. Said Mr. Mansfield's stage manager to a new young actor who had recently joined the company as the two stood in the wings one night during the performance of the Robert Louis Stevenson "shocker," "I have been told by the guv'nor that after this act you are on no account to forget to watch his hands and face." "Anything to please him," answered the young man somewhat strangely; and when the curtain fell he was seen to rush away to Mr. Mansfield's dressing-room and close the door behind him. "Are you ready now, sir?" he asked the actor, pouring out some water into a basin on the dressing-table. "Ready for what?" answered Mr. Mansfield. "The stage-manager said that after the act I was on no account to forget to wash your hands and face," said the new young man.

Captain Robert Marshall's farcical romance, "The Lady of Leeds," was received at Wyndham's with some coldness by the first Night audience. Now it is different. The re-dressed "Lady of Lyons" runs to an almost incessant ripple of laughter, and on the fall of the last curtain the principal players are called to the front. This shows how unfair it is sometimes to pass final judgment upon a play before it has had time to settle down into shape. Miss Fortescue was called in at the eleventh hour to supply the place of Mrs. Theodore Wright. That was one little trouble. Mr. Weedon Grossmith it is well known is always dreadfully nervous on a first night, and although his ex-waiter, Jerome Robinson, the Claude Melnotte of the piece, made a very successful "debut," he is twice as amusing again to-day; as indeed, is the Euphemia Chitty of Miss Nancy Price, who was so ill late in the afternoon of the day of production that it was feared she would not be able to appear. Admirable as was this clever actress's performance in Pinero's Letty, her impersonation of the wealthy daughter of a deceased Ginger-Beer King, in Captain Marshall's piece, strikes one as being even more cunningly considered and diverting. Her imitation of the Society voice and her efforts in other directions to appear well born are splendidly done by the actress, and it seems prophesying none too much to say that Euphemia Chitty is going to be talked about and quoted.

In the provinces, with the Marquis of Anglesey's Marriage of Kitty company, Miss Florence Neville, a young actress of little or no professional experience made an almost immediate success. She was spoken of by the provincial Press as a born actress and applauded as such by provincial audiences. She walked the stage as if she had rarely been in the habit of walking on anything else and the perfect ease with which she went through her part seemed as if it could not possibly have been attained except by years of study and practice. And a born actress Miss Florence Neville is, if there is anything in family talent, for she is a sister of Miss Marie Tempest, who when she made her first appearance at the Prince of Wales's as Dorothy, in the extraordinarily successful comedy opera of that name, astonished everybody by the maturity of her acting. The late Alfred Cellier, the composer of Dorothy, in a degree foretold her success as a comedienne by declaring always that she would make a grand Katherine in 'The Taming of the Shrew' if she could only manage to grow a few inches taller!

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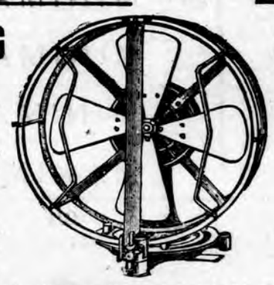

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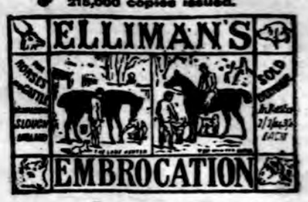


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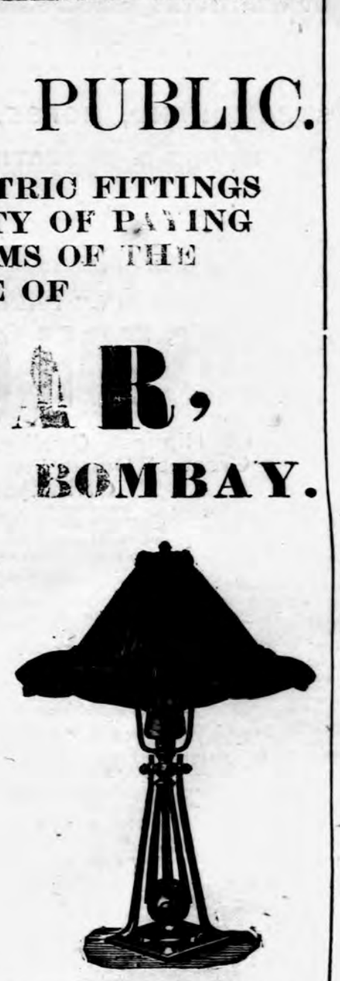

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